FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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A RUINED CITY.

Petrea, the excavated city, the long lost capital of Edom, in the Scriptures and profane writings, every language in which its name occurs, signifies a rock, and through the shadows of its early history we learn that its inhabitants lived in natural clefts or excavations made in the solid rock. Desolate as it now is, we have reason to believe that it goes back to the time of Esau, the "land of Edom;" that princes and dukes, eight successive kings, and again a long line of dukes reigned there before any king "reigned in Israel;" and I recognise it from the earliest ages as the central point to which came the caravans from the interior of Arabia, Persia, and India, laden with all the precious commodities of the East, and from which these commodities were distributed through Egypt, Palestine, and Syria; and to all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, even Tyre and Sidon, deriving their purple and linen from Petrea. Eight hundred years before Christ, Amaziah, the King of Judea, "slew of Edom, in the valley of Salt, ten thousand, and took Selah (the Hebrew name of Petrea) by war." Three hundred years after the last of the prophets, and nearly a century before the Christian era, the "King of Arabia" issued from his palace at Petrea, at the head of fifty thousand men, horse and foot, entered Jerusalem, and, uniting with the Jews, pressed the siege of the temple, which was only raised by the advance of the Romans; and in the beginning of the second century, though its independence was lost, Petrea was still the capital of a Roman province. After that time it rapidly declined; its history became more obscure. For more than a thousand years it was completely lost to the civilized world; and until its discovery by Burckhard in 1812, except by the wandering Bedouins, its very site was unknown.

And this was the city at whose door I now stood. In a few words, this ancient and extraordinary city is situated within a natural amphitheatre of two or three miles in circumference, encompassed on all sides by rugged mountains five six hundred feet in height. The whole of this area is now a waste of ruins—dwelling-houses, palaces, temples, and triumphal arches, all prostrate together in undistinguishable confusion. The sides of the mountains are cut smooth, in a perpendicular direction, and filled with long and continued ranges of dwellings, temples and tombs, excavated with vast labor out of the solid rock; and while their summits present nature in her wildest and most savage form, their bases are adorned with all the beauty of architecture and art, with columns, and porticoes, and pediments, and ranges of corridors, enduring as the mountains out of which they are hewn, and fresh as if the work of a generation that had scarcely yet gone by.

In front of the great temple, the pride and glory of Petrea—of which more hereafter—I saw a narrow opening in the rocks exactly corresponding with my conception of the object of which I was seeking. A full stream of water was gushing through it, and filling up the whole width of the passage. Mounted on the shoulders of my Bedouins, I got him to carry me through the swollen stream at the mouth of the opening, and set me down on a dry place a little above, whence I began to pick my way, occasionally taking to the shoulders of my follower, and continued to advance more than a mile. I was, beyond all peradventure, in the great entrance I was seeking. There could not be two such, and I should have gone on to the extreme end of the ravine, but my Bedouin suddenly refused me the further use of his shoulders. He had, on some time objecting and begging me to return, and now positively refused to go any further, and in fact turned about himself. I was anxious to proceed, but I did not like wading up to my knees in the water, nor did I feel very reluctant to go where I might expose myself to danger, as he seemed to intimate.

While I was hesitating another of my men came running up to the ravine, and shortly after him Paul and the shick, breathless with haste, were crying in low gutturals, "El Arab! El Arab!" The Arabs! the Arabs! This was enough for me. I had heard so much of El Arab that I had become nervous. It was like the cry of Delilah in the ears of the sleeping Samson: "The Philistines be upon thee." At the other end of the ravine was an encampment of the El Alouins; and the shick, having due regard to my communication about money matters, had shunned this entrance to avoid bringing me to this horde of tribute gatherers for a participation in the spoils. Without any disposition to explore farther, I turned towards the city; and it was now that I began to feel the powerful and indelible impression that must be produced on entering, through this mountainous passage, the excavated city of Petrea.

For about two miles it lies between high and precipitous ranges of rocks, from five hundred to a thousand feet in height, standing as if torn asunder by some great convulsion, and barely wide enough for two horsemen to pass abreast. A swelling stream rushes between them; the summits are wild and broken; in some places overhanging the opposite sides, casting the darkness of night upon the narrow defile, then receding and forming an opening above, through which a strong ray of light is thrown down, and illuminates with the blaze of day the frightful chasm below.

Wild fig-trees, oleanders, and ivy were growing out of the rocky sides of cliffs hundreds of feet above our heads; the eagle was screaming above us; all along were the doors open of tombs, forming the great Necropolis of the city; and at the extreme end was a large open space, with a powerful body of light thrown down upon it, and exhibiting, in one full view, the facade of a beautiful temple hewn out of the rock, with rows of Corinthian columns and ornaments standing out fresh and clear, as if but yesterday from the hands of the sculptor. Though coming directly from the banks of the Nile, where the preservation of the temples excites the admiration and astonishment of every traveller, we were roused and excited by the extraordinary beauty and excellent condition of the temple at Petrea.

Even in coming upon it as we did, at disadvantage, I remember that Paul, who was a passionate admirer of the arts, when he first obtained a glimpse of it, involuntarily cried out, and, moving on to the front with a vivacity I never saw him exhibit before or afterwards, clapped his hands and shouted in ecstacy. To the last day of our being together he was in the habit of referring to his extraordinary fit of enthusiasm when he first came upon that temple; and I can well imagine that entering by this narrow defile, with the feelings roused by its extraordinary and romantic wildness and beauty, the first view of that superb facade must produce an effect which could never pass away. Even now that I have returned to the pursuits and thought-engrossing incidents of a life in the busiest city in the world, often in situations as widely different as night from darkness, I see before me the facade of that temple. Neither the Coliseum at Rome, grand and interesting as it is, nor the ruins of the Acropolis at Athens, nor the Pyramids, nor the mighty temples of the Nile are so often present to my memory.

Leaving the temple and the open area on which it fronts, and following the stream, we entered another defile much broader than the first, on each side of which were ranges of tombs, with sculptured doors and columns; and on the left, in the bosom of the mountains, hewn out of the solid rocks, is a large theatre, circular in form, the pillars in front falling, and containing thirty-three rows of seats, capable of containing more than three thousand persons. Above the corridor was a range of doors opening to chambers in the rock, the seats of the princes and wealthiest inhabitants of Petrea, and not unlike a row of private boxes in a modern theatre.

The whole theatre is at this day in such a state of preservation that if the tenants of the tombs could once more rise into life they might take their places on its seats and listen to the declamation of their favorite player. To me the stillness of a ruined city is no where so impressive as when sitting on the steps of its theatre, once thronged with the gay and pleasure-seeking, but now given up to solitude and desolation. Day after day these seats have been filled, and the now silent rocks had echoed to the applauding shouts of thousands; and little could an ancient Edomite imagine that a solitary stranger from a then unknown world would one day be wandering among the ruins of his proud and wonderful city, meditating upon the fate of a race that has for ages passed away. Where are ye, inhabitants of this desolate city? you who once sat on the seats of this theatre—the young, the high-born, the beautiful, and the brave—who once rejoiced in your riches and power, and lived as if there was no grave? where are ye now? Even the very tombs, whose open doors are stretched away in long ranges before the eyes of the wandering traveller, cannot reveal the mystery of your doom; your dry bones are gone, the robbers have invaded your graves, and your very ashes have been swept away to make room for the wandering Arab of the desert.

But we need not stop at the days when a gay population crowded this theatre. In the earliest periods of recorded time, long before this theatre was built, and long before the tragic muse was known, a great city stood here, when Esau, having sold his birth-right for a mess of pottage, came to his portion among the mountains of Sierra, and Edom, growing in power and strength, became presumptuous and haughty, until, in her pride, when Israel prayed a passage through her country, Edom said unto Israel, "thou shalt not pass by me, lest I come out against thee with the sword."

Amid all the terrible denunciations against the land of Idumea, "her cities and the inhabitants thereof," this proud city among the rocks, doubtless for its extraordinary sins, was always marked as a subject of extraordinary vengeance. "I have sworn by myself," saith the Lord, "that Bozrah (the strong or fortified city) shall become a desolation, a reproach, and a waste, and a curse, and all the cities thereof shall be perpetual waste. Lo, I will make thee small among the heathen and despised among men. Thy terribleness hath deceived thee, and the pride of thy heart, oh thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rocks, that holdest the height of the hill, though thou shouldst make thy nest as high as the eagle, I will bring thee down from thence, saith the Lord." "They shall call the nobles thereof to the kingdom, but none shall be there, and all her princes shall be nothing, and thorns shall come up in her palaces, nettles and brambles in the fortresses thereof, and it shall be a habitation for dragons and a court for owls."

I would that the skeptic could stand, as I did, among the ruins of this city among the rocks, and there open the sacred book and read the words of the inspired penman, written when this desolate place was one of the greatest cities in the world. I see the scoffer arrested, his cheek pale, his lip quivering, and his heart quaking with fear as the ruined city cries out to him in a voice loud and powerful as that of the risen from the dead. Though he would not believe Moses and the prophets, he believes the hand-writing of God himself in the desolation and eternal ruin around him.—*Stevens's Travels.*

Cicero, on the True Unity of Interest and Virtue.—It is a good saying of Chrysippus, that "the who is running a race ought to strive as much as he can to get before his competitor, but he must not trip up his heels, nor thrust him aside with his hands. So, in life, it is allowable that every one should gain what is useful and convenient for his comfortable subsistence, but it is not allowable to take it from other people." There is one short and easy rule which may be applicable in most cases: viz, never to prefer what seems to be profitable, such as honor, riches, or pleasure, before a kindness to a friend; but never to do any thing, even for the sake of a friend, which is an injury to the public, or a breach of our oath, or other solemn engagement; since it is impossible that he who acts thus can ever be a good man.

Those who violate the rules of justice and honesty in the pursuit of political power, are altogether reprehensible. Euripides, indeed, in his tragedy of Phœnissæ, saith,

> "If ever we do break the rules of right,
> 'Tis when a kingdom is the glorious prize.
> In all things else be just."

But this is wicked and detestable, for nothing can be worse than to obtain the responsible dignity of government, by the use of unworthy and unlawful means.

In fine, can any thing be profitable which is inconsistent with justice, continence, temperance, and moderation? Certain philosophers, indeed, and chiefly Epicurus, reduce all good to pleasure. But pleasure is usually contrary to virtue, and virtue disdains the conjunction with pleasure; for although we should allow that pleasure may serve for a kind of sauce to give a relish to duty, yet it has no true profit or advantage in itself.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1857.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nothing of special importance to the public has been done during the present session of our Superior Court. Monday was occupied in the transaction of the usual unimportant business of the first day of the session. The McLean will case, from Harnett County, was tried on Tuesday, and the will sustained. This case has been tried twice before; once in Harnett County Court, where the will was not sustained, and once in Cumberland Superior Court, where the will was sustained, but a new trial granted by Judge Dick. For the Will, Hon. J. G. Shepherd, and A. R. Kelly and Jas. Banks, Esqs; against it, Hon. W. Winslow, and W. B. Wright and M. J. McDuffie, Esqs.

Yesterday the trial of Rachel Freeman for Arson was commenced, and to-day it is continued. For the State, Solicitor Strange; for the prisoner, W. B. Wright, J. W. Cameron, and Joseph Baker, Jr., Esqs. The prisoner has been twice convicted, but in each case a new trial has been granted by the Supreme Court.

THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—We are gratified to learn that the Magistrates of Chatham County have fixed upon $50,000 as a County subscription to the Western Railroad, and have directed the question of subscription to be submitted to the people on the 6th of August.

Chatham has at least as great an interest as Fayetteville or Cumberland in the success of our Road and the speedy development of her mineral wealth, and we cannot doubt that the people will ratify the action of their Magistrates.

CHERAW AND COAL FIELDS RAILROAD.—A friend at Carthage writes us that on the 6th inst., "Mr. McDuffie, Engineer, with his company, commenced the survey of the Cheraw and Coal Fields Railroad at Carthage. He is now laying off the route from this point to Deep River. Next week he expects to commence laying out the line from Carthage to Cheraw. This is to be an air-line survey from the Coal Fields on Deep River, via Carthage, to Cheraw."

THE 20TH OF MAY.—The citizens of Charlotte are making great preparations for the proper celebration of the North Carolina 4th of July. Chief Justice Nash is to preside on the occasion, Jas. W. Osborne, Esq., to read the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and Rev. Dr. Hawks to deliver an oration. Gov. Swain and Judge Butler of South Carolina will attend and participate in the festivities, and it is hoped that the Governors of Virginia, South Carolina, and North Carolina will also be present.

Here too preparations are making for the occasion. It is the first Anniversary of our handsome new Military Company, the Lafayette Light Infantry, and the Independent Company and the Fayetteville Cadets have been politely invited to join them in their celebration of this glorious day. The programme embraces, we understand, the reading of the Mecklenburg Declaration by John W. Baker, Jr., Esq., an oration by Thomas C. Fuller, Esq., at the Fayetteville Hall, target exercise by the three companies at the Fair Ground, and a dinner at the Fayetteville Hotel.

THE UNIVERSITY.—In addition to the addresses before the Societies and the Alumni Association by Henry W. Miller, Esq., and the Hon. Warren Winslow, we learn from the Salisbury Watchman that Bishop Otey of Tennessee will preach the Valedictory Sermon to the graduating class, and Rev. Dr. Hawks deliver an address to the Historical Society.

The high reputation of all these gentlemen will doubtless attract an unusually large assemblage of visiters.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—Victor C. Barringer Esq., of Cabarrus County, is named by the Salisbury Herald as a proper candidate in opposition to Mr. Craige, who has already commenced the canvass for a re-election.

FAMINE.—The Madison News, printed in Rockingham County, N. C., says that "the great scarcity of food for stock in that part of North Carolina, has caused an alarm never before known by the oldest settlers. In one neighborhood some twenty-four head of cattle had died from starvation. One gentleman lost five cows himself, another three, and a great many were losing their stock daily for want of food. The most trifling straw, either wheat, oat or rye, cannot be had at any price. Another citizen, in order to save the life of a valuable cow, cut open a straw bed tick, and fed it away by piecemeals."

And the Charlottesville (Va.) Advocate says: "We hear of some farmers who were forced this week to go into the mountains, where the snow was five inches deep, and cut down trees, that their cattle might feed upon the buds. From this until the early grass is sufficiently grown to be grazed, our cattle must suffer greatly in many parts of the county."

Sixth Congressional District.—The candidates for Congress in the sixth district, Messrs. Scales and Puryear, have made the following appointments for addressing the people:

Statesville,	May 19th.
Jefferson,	" 26th.
Taylorsville,	June 2d.
Danbury,	" 9th.
Winston,	" 16th.

The above appointments are all on Tuesday of Court week in the several counties.

Ral. Standard.

EFFECT OF RAILROADS.—Within the last 6 years a railroad has been completed to Danville, Virginia, and the value of the property in that town, according to a re-assessment just made, has increased 96 per cent.

EDITORIAL NOTIONS OF DECENCY.—The Raleigh Register of yesterday has the following paragraph in reply to this paper, concluding, as the reader will see, with a very handsome puff (paid for?) of Radway's physic:

"*'Radway' and the Fayetteville Observer.*—Our publication of Radway's letter to the Fayetteville Observer has aroused the ire of that journal to such a pitch that it threatens us with "a prosecution for libel," if we repeat the offence. We know nothing, and care as little, about the issue between Radway and the Observer. We read Radway's letter attentively, and finding nothing in it incompatible with the decencies of the press, published it as an advertisement, not choosing to give up our space gratuitously to matter in which neither the public at large nor ourself were interested, and we shall do the like again when called on to do so, the threat of prosecution for a libel to the contrary, notwithstanding. As to the value of Radway's medicine, that does not enter into the question at all. Men differ, and have a right to differ, about such things. Our own opinion, however, is that "Radway's Ready Relief" earns its right to its title. We have used it ourself for rheumatism and toothache, and have always derived "ready relief" from it. We have advised others to use it, and their experience of its remedial qualities is similar to our own."

If there had been any "issue" between the Observer and Radway & Co., made by the former, as to the value of their medicines or the propriety of their business transactions, they should have had a full hearing through the columns of the Observer, and no complaint would have been made of the course which the Register has seen fit to pursue. But there was none. No allusion was ever made by the Observer to Radway & Co., their physic, or their business. But by way of gaining notoriety for their medicines, they have seen fit to address a letter to the Editors of this paper, containing a number of statements as to an *alleged* private business transaction, not one of which has the slightest particle of truth to sustain it. The letter begins with a falsehood, in stating that we had in any way, either "abruptly" or "rudely", terminated an advertising contract which their agent endeavored to renew. We had no contract with Radway & Co., and have had none since Sept. 20, 1854, which expired at that time by limitation. It ends with a falsehood, in stating that we had been prejudiced against them by "interested parties." We never heard any one say any thing against them or their medicine, about which we neither know nor care a straw. And between the beginning and the ending, so far as we are concerned, there is not a word of truth in the statements made. Had they all been true, whose business is it but our own? We know of no law compelling us to publish Radway & Co's advertisements unless we choose to do so.

This letter was published in a New York paper, was handed to us by a friend, and its statements were promptly and emphatically contradicted. With these facts before him, the Editor of the Register himself, (as we now discover,) after full deliberation, has seen fit to republish this vilely false letter in his paper—violating, for the paltry consideration of a few dollars, every requirement of editorial courtesy towards those who have uniformly treated him with kindness and respect—without one word in reference to our statement of its entire falsity: A statement yet withheld, with the hope doubtless of receiving another dollar or two for mentioning it.

It is not the custom among gentlemen of the press in North Carolina to allow each other (or any body else) to be grossly libelled through their columns *for gain*. The Editor of the Register has chosen to introduce the custom, virtually declaring that he will permit any person to use his columns for the circulation of the vilest slanders as to his neighbor's private business affairs, provided he is paid to do the dirty work. Recognizing the dollar as the regulator of his editorial course in such matters, he will have no ground for complaint if held accountable in that coin for his attempts to injure the business of his neighbors. And the threatened repetition of this offence against the laws and against editorial courtesy, will, as we intimated on Monday, subject the offender to the remedy prescribed by the laws. We do not seek and would not touch any of his profits derived in this or in other branches of his business. But he who seeks to gain a livelihood by publishing libels should be made to suffer in what seems his tenderest point.

It has been a rule of our editorial life, to which with rare exceptions we have adhered, to discontinue an exchange with papers which slander or blackguard the Observer or its Editors. In such cases we generally take it for granted that the exchange is not desired, as it is not to be supposed that those who grossly abuse desire any association with us. The Raleigh Register has not itself done this, but it has allowed others, with a sort of editorial endorsement, to do so through its columns, in the face of and to the careful exclusion of our denial of the charges, which in the exercise of the most common editorial courtesy would have been mentioned. We take it for granted that the Editor of the Register, who has read the Observer for very many years and yet has not sufficient respect for us or our declarations to bar the use of his paper to assailants of our personal character on matters in no way concerning the public, or even to give us the benefit of our denial to charges which *he* has circulated, does not desire editorial association with us in future. So believing, with this number (which is sent to him) we close it; as perhaps it would have been pleasanter to do in the first instance, but for our belief that we had been wronged without his knowledge, and that he would at least promptly mention our denial of the charges preferred.

CONGRESSIONAL COMPENSATION.—There is an objection to the law increasing the compensation of members of Congress which will scarcely come under the denunciation of such objections, by the Wilmington Journal, as "petty demagoguism." It is this: The new law allows about $25 per diem for the time of actual service, whilst for absence during the session a deduction of only $8 per diem is required. In other words, a member of Congress may leave his place, as many of them do, to seek his pleasure or to attend to his business at home, *during the session*, and receive during his absence $17 per diem—more than twice the amount of the old pay whilst actually engaged in public service. Or a member may go to Washington, qualify, leave his seat the next day, spend the balance of the session at home attending to his own business, and receive therefor $17 per diem from the Government. We believe that an amendment to do away with this very objectionable feature of the law was proposed and rejected at the late session.

The *amount* of compensation allowed by the new law does not seem to us too large. Able and faithful service is worth the increased pay, cannot often be obtained even for that, and would be cheaply purchased at twice the amount. And if the increase of pay shortens (as it most probably will,) the sessions of the present generally worthless service, the expenditure will not be wasted. The public would have reason to rejoice if an expenditure of quadruple the amount would suspend the sessions altogether for a term of years. Money, and sectional trouble, and character, all, would be saved to the nation.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON.—The London Correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes:

"The cotton question still engrosses much attention. Recent returns show that England imported in 1820 from America 89,999,174 lbs. of raw cotton, and from India 23,125,825 lbs. of the same article. In 1855 the importation from America was 681,629,424 lbs., and from India 145,179,266 lbs. In 1820 England exported to America manufactured cotton valued at £1,194,531 and to India £850,906; while in 1855 the exports of the same article from England to America was £2,455,331, and to India £5,681,548. These figures show that in the thirty-five years which elapsed between 1820 and 1855 the importation of raw cotton from America increased more than 750 per cent., and that from India only 625 per cent.; whilst the exports of the manufactured goods from England to India increased 666 per cent., and that to America only 205 per cent.

These statements prove two facts, viz. that America is the great source of the raw material for England, and must probably long continue so, whilst India is the great consumer of her cotton manufactures. All other circumstances equal, India can never compete with America in the production of cotton for the English market until the Indian Government supply the necessary railway communication. The great tardiness of the Indian Government in this respect is shown by the fact that whilst the whole extent of railways in India amounts to only 358 miles, that in England is 8,267 miles, and that in the United States (we believe) more than 25,000 miles. Not less than 8,000 miles of railway must be constructed on well-selected lines in India before that country can test her capability for raising cotton and competing with the American producer, though that would be far short of her ultimate requirement. We take these figures from a report made by Lieut. Col. Kennedy to the shareholders of the Bombay and Baroda railway company."

The same paper has the following paragraph in its news items gleaned from English papers by the Europa:

"The Manchester manufacturers are making great efforts to promote the growth of cotton in various parts of the world, and an association has been formed in that city for the purpose of removing as far as possible the causes which impede its growth. Mr. Bazley, at a meeting in Manchester, made an extraordinary statement, to the effect that the people of Great Britain are now paying ten millions a year more for cotton than they ought to pay if new fields of culture could be brought into requisition. The new association proposes to raise £5 a year from the proprietor of every forty-horse power engine, and this fund is to be devoted to the prosecution of the objects for which the association has been organized. The arrangements of the new body seem to refer more particularly to British India, and a resolution was passed for sending thither competent teachers of cotton planting and cleaning, and offering prizes for the production of cotton in the most favored districts."

Gen. Harney, accompanied by Major H. Leonard, Captain S. Van Vliet, and Capt. W. Abert, United States army, arrived in New Orleans on the 30th of April, in the steamship Fashion, from Tampa, Florida. He was on his way to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.

The Picayune of the 1st instant says: "As regards the Indians in Florida, General Harney thinks that the war is about settled, and said that Billy Bowlegs was expected to have an interview shortly with the United States authorities to make preparations for the removal of his people to the far West. The general is in fine health and spirits."

NEW YORK, May 10.

Acquittal of Mrs. Cunningham.—Last night, in the case of Mrs. Cunningham, the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal, after an absence of half an hour. Eckel was released on his own recognizance.

DIED,

In this town, on Monday evening last, Mr. WILLIAM R. WILEY, eldest son of the late Rev. Philip B. Wiley, aged 24 years and 3 months.

In Goldsboro', on the 9th inst. after a brief illness, Dr. DAVID C. FREEMAN, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. Dr. Freeman was well known as a member of the late firms of Freeman & Houston in Wilmington, and D. C. Freeman & Co., New York.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. May 14—Str'mr Flora McDonald, with goods for J M Worth & Son, F F Martin, D Hackney, Newmarket Manf Co, N C & M Jarrell, J W Bitting, Elkin Manf Co, C Stauber, J R Livingston, J M Vann, Morrison & McNeill, T Martin, H L Myrover & Co, A A McKethan, J Worth & Son, S Siler, P A Wiley, J N Smith, C W Andrews, D Murphy.

READY MONEY.

It was Archdeacon Paley who gave his family ready money for their shopping, because he said, ready money—not the want of it—was a check upon the imagination. A definite sum in hand limits the flight of fancy. It exercises skill to make the amount to be expended available to the utmost. It restricts the purchase to the articles most needed; and postpones the rest, till the purchaser is out again with a purse replenished. It defeats the eloquence of the retailer; for the buyer is thinking of her limits rather than of the vender. But if the purchase can be made, and the amount "put in the bill" semi-annually, an adroit saleswoman can demonstrate the absolute necessity of dry goods to an indefinite amount; an upholsterer can show that Aladdin's palace could be furnished for nothing or next to it. So we go on, through the whole inventory of a gentleman's wants, or a lady's; but in July and January, the surprise is often unpleasant and the articles bought are worn out, out of season, out of fashion, or out of the fancy of the owner.

Not only in current family and personal expenses, but in business, so far as is practical, ready money is to financial operations what the "governor' is to machinery. It steadies the movement, and keeps affairs from going into eccentric directions. Ready money is what gives capitalists their advantage; and just to the extent that any man operates upon this solid basis he is a capitalist. Long credits absorb the dealer's profits, and require that the consumer pay a larger per centage; for the price at which one buys on credit must cover interest and the risk of loss. And when competition presses prices down below this safe standard, losses and extra interest bring about embarrassment and insolvency. Credit is a sort of mutual insurance company, without the guarantee of a paid up capital, and should be extended no farther than the strictest prudence will justify.

Young men, beginning life, should start with the resolution not to anticipate their income, and always to keep within it. It is a most unsatisfactory thing to take up a salary only to divide it among waiting claimants. And when the division only purchases a suspension of importunity, and pays but a per centage of the outstanding demands, the case is infinitely worse. The man who has no business operations, which make his receipts uncertain, but knows precisely what his income is, and still cannot keep within it, is preparing to go into bankruptcy even before he goes into business. In this sort of training, we are inclined to fear, too many young men are spoiled before they reach their majority. Obliging tradesmen suffer them to incur debts, and thus do them a real injury. The money which should keep them square with the world, is wasted in follies for which no credit is given. The harpies who live in a large city upon youthful extravagance give no credit. It would be a mortification even to ask it of them. So they are paid; and the tradesman, if not defrauded, is perplexed by delay. The spendthrift buys to keep his creditors in good humor, taking things he does not need, in order that the reputation of being a good customer may put off the evil day of payment. Hence come loose notions of honor and honesty, embarrassment, and even speculation and forgery. Unwise credit is a bad school for young beginners, and the frequent ruin of old operators.—*Phil. American.*

From the London Times, April 10.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."

Among the passions which belong to human nature we may recognize what may be called a passion for *size*.

Whoever wants to feed this natural passion for size in the primitive way, and to see a true giant in its own line, must visit the banks of the Thames at Millwall. But before he goes we recommend him, unless he is very well versed in the book of Genesis, to turn to the 6th chapter, and refresh his memory as to the dimensions of Noah's Ark and the "fashion" of its making; "The length of the Ark shall be 300 cubits, the breath of it 50 cubits and the height of it 30 cubits." So, reckoning the cubits at a foot and a half, we have a ship 450 feet long, 75 feet broad, and 45 feet high. While the visitor is collecting *data* as to ships, sacred and profane, he may turn out "Marlborough" in the *Navy List*, and there he will see that the largest line of battle ship in the British Navy is exactly of 4,000 tons burden. And now let him get on board a Greenwich steamer and be steamed through the picturesque Pool to Millwall. Just opposite Debtford he will be aware of something pre-Adamatic wallowing in the mud of the Isle of Dogs—a standard saurian ship, to which even Noah's Ark must yield precedence, and to which all the *Marlboroughs*, and *Wellingtons* and *Merrimacks*, and *Niagaras* in the world are mere cockboats. An iron hull of the burden of 23,000 tons, nearly 700 feet long, and 60 feet high, will meet his eye—the hull of Mr. Scott Russell's Great Eastern steamship. We must give a few more figures, for every figure is a mouster, and worth looking at separately. One is a figure of 30,000—the number of the iron plates which compose the enormous erection, each weighing the third of a ton, and each fastened by 100 rivets. The ship will accommodate 4,000 passengers, 800 of whom are first class. On an emergency she could carry 10,000 troops. She will contain 10 boilers and 100 furnaces. The cylinder of every engine will be six feet in diameter, and the diameter of the paddle-wheels will be 56 feet, or considerably larger than the circus at Astley's. The principal suite of saloons will be 400 feet in length, and a promenade round the deck will afford a walk of more than a quarter of a mile. The monster ship will combine steam power in both shapes, screw and paddle, with sailing power. She will carry 11,000 tons of coal—she will be lighted by gas made on board, and the electric light will flicker like St. Elmo's fire at night from her mast-head. She will spread 6,500 yards of canvass, and her speed is computed at 15 knots, or 18 miles an hour—a rate which will perform the voyage to India by the Cape, and to Australia, in little more than a month. Who would not wish to be the captain of this gallant ship?

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 9—Schr. George Luff fm Boston. 10—Barquentine Col. John McRae from New York, Schrs. A J DeRosset, Marine and John A Stanly from N. York, Brig Richmond from New York. 11.—Schrs. Midgett, Edwin and Samuel from Hyde county, Emeline from Elizabeth City, Lewis Audenreid from New York, Ann Maria from Lockwood's Folly, Lavinia from Washington, N. C. 12.—Barque Saranac fm Cardenas, Schrs Lilly, Mary Helen, and Rhoda & Beulah from N York. 13.—Schr Araminta fm Baltimore.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

During the past year the prosperity of the United States has received an unexampled development. The various sources of true national wealth, the cultivation of new lands, the increase of the crops, the extension of manufactures, the working of mines, the import and export trade, foreign and home commerce, the construction and working of railroads, the growth and embellishment of cities, have all wonderfully increased, and, by adding largely to the capital of the country, have given such impulse and activity to business of all kinds that it has far surpassed the best results of any preceding year. This growth of prosperity is but partially shown by the published statements of the Secretary of the Treasury, inasmuch as the fiscal year of the Government closes with the 30th of June, and, while the results of those statements embrace and are largely affected by the business of the latter half of 1855, they do not include that of the latter half of 1856. An approximate idea of the business of the year can be formed by examining tables of the commerce and finances of New York in 1856. The transactions of the New York clearing-house for 1856 show an increase of $1,700,000,000, or thirty per cent. on those of 1855; making the total for the year amount to the enormous sum of $7,300,000,000. The transactions of the London clearing-house in 1839 amounted to $4,772,000,000. They amount now probably to triple that sum. If so, the business of New York is equal to half that of London. In the imports and exports of New York there has been an increase of thirty-three per cent. on those of 1855. The increase in railroad traffic has been from twenty to thirty per cent.

The increase in the cultivation of new lands, one of the chief elements of our prosperity, is shown by the large sales of these lands, and by the grants of the public domain, amounting to seventeen millions six hundred thousand acres, nearly four times the extent of Massachusetts, or more than Belgium and Holland united. Besides these large appropriations, Congress has granted during the year to railroads, or to States that will sooner or later partially make a similar disposition of them, about twenty-one million seven hundred thousand acres; making a total of sales and grants in a single year of thirty-nine million three hundred thousand acres, equal in extent to Virginia, or to almost a third of France. Notwithstanding the great decrease for so many years in the Federal domain, the public lands yet remaining unsold in the Territories are equal in extent to the present thirty-one States, or more than all Europe, except Russia. Farming and industrial production has kept pace with other departments. Its approximate value, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury from the returns of the census of 1840 and that of 1850, was, during the year 1856, about $2,600,000,000, or triple that of 1830.

The Secretary estimates the value of the entire property of the United States, taxed and not taxed, at $11,317,000,000, exclusive of the public domain. He estimates the population at 26,960,312.

At the close of 1855 there were 21,069 miles of rail road. There are now more than 24,000 miles. The telegraph, which does so much to diminish the loss of interest on capital, and to quicken business by annihilating, as it were, the "magnificent distances" of our territory, now extends in almost every direction throughout the States. It is estimated that the aggregate length of our electric telegraph is from forty to fifty thousand miles.

Our merchant marine has made great progress during the year. There have been constructed two hundred and twenty-one steamers and seventeen hundred and three sail vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 469,394 tons. Notwithstanding this large addition, the official lists show a decrease in the tonnage of the merchant marine on that of 1855, caused by a more careful examination of the old lists, the effect of which has been to drop from the account a large number of vessels sold abroad, lost, or long since condemned.

During the year the Federal Government has reduced its debt twenty-five per cent. It now amounts to $30,000,000, with a residue in the Treasury of $22,000,000, after the payment of all demands. The President states that this debt can be entirely extinguished for the second time (it having been entirely liquidated in 1835–'36) by the beginning of 1858, and he recommends that Congress take measures to prevent the injurious effects that would necessarily be produced by too great an accumulation of specie in the Treasury. The statements of the financial affairs of the various States show every where a high degree of prosperity. The different cities, counties, and railroads throughout the Union are in a like flourishing condition. The banks, except a few in the Eastern States, are also generally prosperous, in consequence of the prudent restrictions put upon their transactions by the several Legislatures and by their own private directors. The clearing houses of New York and Boston, the former established in 1853, the latter in 1855, have a wide influence. They may be considered as the indispensable complement of the free banking system. To the salutary influence exercised by these institutions may be added that of the guarantee, first demanded of the banks by a law of the New York Legislature and since exacted by the Legislatures of other States, of a deposite with the State to secure the redemption of bank notes. This latter regulation must prevent the risks of paper money, and the possibility of such excessive issues as preceded the crisis of 1837. The increasing proportion of gold as a circulating medium since the acquisition of California, the system of specie payments adopted by the Government since 1840, and the safe rule for some time pursued by it of making no loans whatever for any purpose to associations, cities, counties, or States, are additional securities for the permanence of our moneyed and commercial prosperity.

It is thought by many that the development of the resources of the United States depends chiefly on foreign capital. The fallacy of this idea is shown by our progress since the investment of foreign capital among us was checked, three years ago, by the prospect and subsequent actual existence of the Eastern war. In that time our foreign commerce has grown from $499,000,000 to $642,000,000, an increase of thirty per cent.; there has been a reduction in the national debt of $41,000,000, or $10,000,000 more than the present debt; from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 at premiums of ten and fifteen per cent., have been paid on European claims, and $10,000,000 for the purchase of the Mesilla valley, which equals in extent the kingdom of Belgium; our trade with Canada, under the new treaty, has increased from $20,000,000 in 1853 to $50,000,000 in 1856; our railroads, which in 1853 were hardly 16,000 miles long, are now, as already stated, over 24,000 in length; and the mines of California have supplied us with about $170,000,000 in gold, which has paid for our foreign imports, and furnished a residue sufficient for our domestic wants. This residue is obtained by deducting from $170,000,000, the amount of gold received, $129,000,000, the amount of specie exported, giving in three years an addition of $41,000,000 to the circulating medium of the country.

Meanwhile our tonnage has increased, 1,200,000 tons, or twenty-five per cent.; the cultivation of new lands, judging by the sales of public lands, covers an extent of 27,000,000 acres, equal to the State of Ohio, or the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, while the total amount of land sold and granted for various objects has amounted to 81,800,000 acres, almost equal to New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, or to the British Islands and Belgium. While the country has thus improved, villages have been transformed into cities, and cities have grown by the construction of buildings unequalled by any built in former years. In four years the number of post offices has increased twenty-five per cent., or from 20,901 in 1852 to 25,565 in 1856, showing the creation of 4,664 new centres of population in that short period.

Thus, year by year, are the United States advancing in material prosperity, and, as a natural result of the development of their boundless resources, becoming, in a measure, independent of the aid of foreign capital, to which nothing but the desire to develop with still more startling rapidity their great natural advantages need now induce them to resort. A vast, bewildering estate of national wealth and glory is before them, which the great future offers to their eager hands. May they not madly forfeit the noble prize due to national virtue! Disunion and anarchy would snatch it from them; the preservation of peace, union, and republican liberty would insure to them its possession to eternity.—*Globe.*

Cotton Trade.—The Washington Union referring to some congratulatory articles in the London Times and the Paris Moniteur, on the rapidly approaching emancipation of France and England from its dependence on the United States, says:

"The best illustration we can present of the reliability of these semi-annual cotton bulletins, which so regularly of late appear in the Times and Moniteur, will be found in the sober, matter-of-fact columns of figures so unostentatiously arrayed, and so thoroughly prepared for active service, in our own Treasury Reports on Commerce and Navigation. How stands our cotton trade with all nations, but more especially with England and France, in 1856, compared with the year 1855, or with any given series of preceding years?

Exports of cotton from the United States to all countries in 1856,	1,351,431,701 pounds
Exports of cotton from the U. S to all countries in 1855	1,008,424,601 "
Excess in 1856 over 1855	343,007,100 "
Total value of cotton exported from the U. S. to all nations in 1856	$128,382,351
Total value of cotton exported from the U. S. to all nations in 1855	88,143,844
Excess in 1856 over 1855	40,238,507
Average cost per pound of cotton exported from the U. S. to all nations in 1856	9.49 cents
Average cost per pound of cotton exported from the U. S. to all nations in 1855	8.74 "
Excess in price per pound in 1856 over 1855	.75 "

The above excess of cotton exported from the United States to all nations in 1856 over 1855 would discover a rather unneighborly selfishness in England and France if their success in the cultivation of cotton is at all commensurate with the vaunted boastings of their respective organs; for it does not appear that they diminished, in any sensible degree, the necessity which supplies the looms of the world from the cotton fields of the South, and gives so much profitable employment to the tonnage of the North.

But let us examine to what extent the cotton of India and Algeria affects our exports of that article to France and England. We will take the same years for our comparison:

Cotton exported from the U. S. to England in 1856	899,327,988 pounds
Cotton exported from the U. S. to England in 1855	673,498,259 "
Excess of cotton exported from the U. S. to England in 1856 over 1855	225,829,729 "
Cotton exported from the U. S. to France in 1856	221,767,611 pounds
Cotton exported from the U. S. to France in 1855	210,113,809 "
Excess of cotton exported from the U. S. to France in 1856 over 1855	11,653,802 "
Total value of cotton exported from the U. S. to England in 1856	$85,179,143
Total value of cotton exported from the U. S. to England in 1855	57,616,749
Excess in value in 1856 over 1855	27,562,394
Total value of cotton exported from the U. S. to France in 1856	$21,195,546
Total value of cotton exported from the U. S. to France in 1855	19,035,423
Excess in value in 1856 over 1855	2,160,123

What boots it to us, with such results as the foregoing before our eyes, if the whole area of the British East India possessions, from the Himalayah range of mountains on the north far away to the ocean—with Hindostan, Ceylon, and Burmah, up to the twentieth degree of north latitude—was one vast cotton field, grown and gathered by the one hundred and fifty-two millions of human beings who inhabit these extensive regions? Our cotton industry still flourishes, and our cotton exports annually increase. France imports about 300,000,000 pounds of cotton a year. England annually consumes upwards of 900,000,000 pounds. It is long since proven that cotton is an indispensable agent in adjusting the balance of trade between great nations; in moulding the policy and regulating the exchanges of mighty and independent sovereignties; in proclaiming peace and averting war; in feeding thousands and clothing millions."

The Value of a Railroad.—Under this caption the Richmond (Va.) Examiner pertinently presents in parallel columns the result of the land valuation of the eight counties of the old Dominion immediately adjacent to the Virginia and Little Tennessee Railroad according to the census of 1850 and that of 1856, the returns of which have just been systematized at Richmond. These counties are Bedford, Roanoke, Montgomery, Pulaski, Wythe, Smyth, Washington and Scott. Without wearying our readers with details, we have to say that according to the Census of 1850, the aggregate value of all the lands in them was $14,446,059; while according to that of 1856 it is $23,822,728, or an increase in those eight counties of $9,376,669. The Examiner remarks, further, that the counties adjoining those named above through which the railroad passes, show, with the increase mentioned above, a total increase of land valuation to the enormous figure of $20,000,000. The Examiner may well exclaim, See the value of a railroad!

DEAL GENTLY WITH THE LITTLE ONES.

A child, when asked why a certain tree grew crooked, replied, "somebody trod upon it, I suppose, when it was little."

"He who checks a child with terror,
Stops its play, and stills its song,
Not alone commits an *error*,
But a grievous moral wrong.
Give it play, and never fear it,
Active life is no defect;
Never, never break its spirit;
Curb it only to direct.
Would you stop the flowing river,
Thinking it would cease to flow?
Onward must it flow forever;
Better teach it where to go."

Account of Peruvian Guano, and the Manner of its Formation—A New Theory with Regard to its Formation.

The Commissioner of Patents has received an account of the Guano at the Chincha islands, on the coast of Peru, and of the manner in which it is obtained, which we doubt not will prove highly interesting to our readers. The facts were gathered by Maurice F. Nash, Esq., an intelligent citizen of New York, from whose account we subjoin the following particulars. In 1855 there were at times no less than five hundred vessels engaged in this highly important trade—many of them large ships. It is estimated that there are at this time at least three hundred sails, which whiten the vicinity of these islands, engaged in shipping cargoes for the United States, Spain, Portugal, England, France, and Germany; and before the Crimean war a trade existed to Constantinople and Russian ports in the Black Sea. Since the termination of the war, the Russian trade will be re-opened, both from the Black and Baltic seas. The high freights, in a great measure, explain the market price of guano here. The sum of £6 10s. is often paid per ton, on a cargo to Liverpool and Hampton Roads. The European freight, generally, is half a pound in advance of any other. Twenty thousand tons of guano are sometimes removed from this island in a single day. At this rate, all the guano in the Chincha Islands will be entirely exhausted in eight years.

These islands are situated one hundred and thirty miles south of the city of Pisco and southeast from Callao, and Lima, on the west coast of Peru within the tropics, about 13 deg. 46 min. south of the equator, on a great bay or bight of the coast. It never freezes, snows, or rains at these islands. Fogs are seldom seen but in the winter months—which are June, July and August; dews come on occasionally at night. Water does not fall in sufficient quantities to furnish a drink at the islands from one year's end to another; nor do the eaves of the houses drop water. These islands form a group about ten miles from the main land on the Peruvian coast. The rise and fall of the tide at the islands, which is regular, often equals six feet. The current of the Gulf Stream works up along the coast from the Straits of Magellan and Cape Horn, out of Atlantic ocean, towards Panama Bay, by Valparaiso, Lima and Callao. This current is one branch of the Gulf Stream which divides on the coast of Brazil. One current runs north to the Gulf of Mexico; the other south towards Cape Horn. The coast, south and east of Callao forms a bay into which the sea exubia, consisting of animal matter, floating fish, &c., deposite itself, and forms a vast bed of sea mud of a chalky substance, containing ammonia, nitrogen, and phosphates. The law of death and life is the same in the sea as on the land, and the graves of the marine animals form guano.

This mud is of a white-green color. When the anchors of the ships are raised, they bring up large quantities of this guano-mud, which, when dried, forms a substance like the guano on the islands, and when mixed with the guano, cannot be distinguished from it. The longest of the group is two miles in length, and a quarter of a mile wide, but contains only a small quantity of guano.

The most northerly island is the smallest, being about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. Guano on this island is two hundred and fifty feet deep. The island contains a Chinese settlement of coolies, numbering about one thousand, who are employed in digging guano and loading the vessels.

A task is given them each day, and if the gang fail to get out the given number of wagon loads, of two tons each a day, their bondage is continued a longer period, to make it up; so many months or days being added as wagon loads are wanting.

The coolies are cheated into the belief that they are to be shipped from China to California and the gold diggings, and are further deceived by the offer of a free passage. The knowing Chinese or Mandarins ship them. The ship master carries them to the Peruvian coast, and sells the cargo of living Chinese to the Peruvian government for their freight money. All this time the Chinamen are kept in irons and confined below in the hold of the ship.

The Peruvian government purchase the cargo of living coolies, paying the Yankee or English captain a round sum for his care, labor, and diligence in stealing Chinamen from their homes, to be sent into the guano mines in Peru for five to seven years, or for life, and to be held in peonage to pay their passage to the glorious land of the Incas. Once on the island, a Chinaman seldom gets off, but remains a slave, to die there. The guano is so hard and firmly imbedded in strata on the islands, that it can only be broken up with the pickaxe and crowbars. It is then broken and shovelled into the wagons, and rolled to the vessels.

The guano when shipped is very offensive. The seamen do not go below to trim ship, or to store the cargo; this is done by the native Peruvians, who strip themselves nude, fasten a sponge or a mop of hemp over their mouth and nose, and cover eyes with a thick gauze. The men cannot generally work below longer than from ten to twenty minutes before they come on deck to catch a breathing spell, when another gang goes immediately down.

ATHLETIC EXERCISE.

Mr. Webster once said of an eminent Bostonian, who is still living, that "it was a prodigious pity he had no single taste whose gratification would take him out of his hot-air library into the open air." Webster's own massive mental wear could never have been manufactured except by a sound mind in a sound body, "*mens sana in corpore sano.*" There has been some discussion lately about his using tobacco. He used it, but only for a very short season. But what he did use permanently, as is well known, was out of door exercise in every form. Even horseback riding, which was not peculiarly favorable to his habit of body, was nevertheless quite a favorite exercise with him, even till an advanced period of life. Another of our Massachusetts great men, John Quincy Adams, used to take very long walks before breakfast, when he was in Congress, and in the dead of winter would have the ice of the Potomac cut to enjoy his daily river bath.

Frederick the Great used to declare that "nature evidently intended mankind for postillions," because she had made exercise so indispensable to the race, but her only mistake was that she had not arranged to have men born on porseback.

It was doubtless one very great cause of the intellectual and martial supremacy of the classic Republics that they were composed of physically vigorous citizens. Every body was athletic; every body wrestled, or ran, or boxed. The Olympic Stadium and the Campus Martius fed the life-springs of their respective States. There was no beauty which was not well developed and vigorous. It was as much a part of the daily routine for the youth to put their muscles into mimic battle as it is with us to put our teeth in play at dinner.—*Boston Traveler.*

Good Price for a Jack.—We learn by the *Maysville Eagle*, that Mr. Robert E. Miller, of Bourbon County, Ky., has sold his fine imported Jack, to a company in Madison county, for $2250. Recently a Jack, in the same State, sold for $5000.

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FROM THE NEW YORK OBSERVER.

How the Board of Brokers is Organized and how it Operates—In pursuance of our plan we come next to speak of the New York Stock and Exchange Board. The transactions at the regular meetings of this organization are enormous, stocks and bonds amounting to many millions of dollars being sold frequently at a single sitting. The association is a "close corporation," although not legally incorporated, and possesses the exclusive right of perpetuating itself in the choice of members. Any person who has been a stock-broker one year or an apprentice (or clerk) to a member of the board for two years may offer himself for membership. His name must be proposed ten days previous to the day of election, and must be conspicuously posted in the board room during the intervening period in sight of all the members. The election is by ballot, and but one person can be voted for on the same day, so that there can be no "log rolling" by an "omnibus election;" and the successful candidate must have at least seventeen votes in his favor, while three black balls defeats him. If defeated he cannot be renominated within five days; so that, in case the trial is repeated, at least fifteen days must elapse before a fresh vote is taken.

The initiation fee is four hundred dollars, but there are annual dues, fines, &c., which make a liberal fund for the payment of all expenses. A President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and Rollkeeper are elected annually; most of these now receive a salary, their services being very arduous. Any member who fails to comply with his contracts, or becomes insolvent, must be suspended until he has settled with his creditors. When he applies for re-admission, a committee is appointed to report upon his conduct, upon the cause of his failure, and the method of settlement. He can then be re-admitted, provided there are not more than six black balls thrown against him. No member is allowed to charge less than a quarter of one per cent. for the sale of bonds or stocks, and not less than one-half of one per cent. for obtaining money on mortgage. All fictitious sales are forbidden, under penalty of expulsion. A broker who cannot surrender a responsible principal for a regular sale is bound himself; in time contracts, if the broker offer a principal who is not satisfactory, the sale is void. By a new regulation recently adopted any party to a contract may be required to deposit 10 per cent. of the amount in some bank or responsible trust company, and if he fail to do this the President may re-sell or re-buy the same contract, and compel the defaulter to pay the difference.

No stock or bond can be regularly sold at the board unless it has first been put upon the list by a vote of the members; and before it is added to this list those interested in the application must present a written certified statement in regard to it. If it is the stock of an incorporated company, this certificate must contain the number of shares, amount of capital, resources, &c., and the company must have a transfer office in this city. Stocks not on the regular list can only be called up twice at the morning session, on the payment of a fine of 25 cents for each call.

The members of the Stock Exchange meet twice a day at their room in Beaver street, near William, (entrance on both street,) which is fitted up with every convenience. None but members are admitted "on any pretence," except at rare intervals, when some stranger is invited to be present. The "first board" is the regular session, it opens at 10½ o'clock, and adjourns a little after 12 o'clock. The roll of members is called at this session, and absentees are fined, although members may commute for these fines by an annual payment. The second board meets at 2½ o'clock P. M. and adjourns at 3 o'clock. The rules for the afternoon session are less rigid than for the morning, no roll being called, and there being no fine for non-attendance.

A SESSION OF THE BOARD.

We have already given a full description of the organization of the New York Stock Exchange, and the rules by which men are governed, and we now proceed to redeem our promise of describing the method of business. And here we may as well confess that it is difficult in a written description to do any justice to the subject. It is not that the sessions are held in secret, and therefore to be reported at second hand; for, although none but members are regularly admitted, we have availed ourselves, since our last issue, of a polite invitation from one of the officers, and attended at the board throughout an entire sitting. The difficulty consists in the fact that every thing done at the board is *sui generis*, and has no analogy among the affairs of every day life. Even the language is a dialect known only to the initiated, and difficult of translation. Like the pantomime in the countryman's story, it is understandable but not explainable." And where fifty people are speaking this unknown tongue all at once, only a stage scene, with as many actors, could fairly present it.

The first board opened at half-past ten o'clock. We were five minutes too early, and took a survey of the room. It is a parallelogram, about 100 by 50 feet, with lofty ceilings; it is lighted by long deep windows at either end, and is tolerably well ventilated. The walls are covered with rich figured tapestry of a deep green hue, tastefully arranged in narrow plaits, to deaden the reverberation from a multitude of tongues. The desks and chairs of members are comfortably furnished and conveniently arranged, those around the walls being raised on three sides of the room. On the fourth side, at the end of the room, is an elevated platform like the judge's seat in a court room, richly canopied and luxuriously furnished for the accommodation of the officers.

As the room began to fill, one of the Vice Presidents, Mr. Wheelock, took the chair, and the Roll-keeper and Secretaries assumed their place at the desk beside him on the platform. Precisely at half-past 10 o'clock the hammer struck for order, and the roll was called. Most of the members commute by the year for their fines for absence, but there were over one hundred present. Most of them were middle-aged men, but there were not wanting those representing either extreme of manhood. In appearance they will compare favorably with any body of men which assemble in the country, either for intellectual or physical development, and there were some noble heads among them.

After the roll was called, the Vice President commenced to read from a printed list the names of the various bonds and stocks which are dealt in at the board. When the stock was named those wanting to sell named their price, and those desiring to buy made their bids, both of which were repeated by the officer. If any sales were closed, the sale, terms, and names of the parties were recorded. There was a little animation in bank and insurance stocks, but no fever of excitement until the call reached the railroad and "fancy" shares.

At the risk of being unintelligible, we will try to render a scene, at first describing some of the terms employed: "b 30" means "buyers 30"—that is, the buyer has the privilege of calling for the stock at any time within thirty days at the price named; "s 3," or "s 30," means that the seller may deliver it, at his option, at any time within three or thirty days. In either case, the seller is entitled to the interest at 7 per cent. until the stock is called for or delivered. "Thwk" means this week; "nwk" means next week; "c," preceding the price, means cash to-day, the "regular" sales being those distinguished by no mark, and deliverable and payable the day after the sale; "opg" means opening, and is used when the books are closed for annual settlements and the arrangement of dividends; "5 up," or "10 up," means that the per centage specified must be deposited as security for the fulfilment of the contract. Let us listen now to the progress of the business. The presiding officer has reached Erie R. R. on his list.

Vice President, "Erie R. R." 1st broker, "at 41⅝, seller 3," (that is an offer to sell.) 2d broker, "I'll give 45⅝, buyer 60, for 100." 3d broker, "I'll sell 100 at 41⅝; I'll sell 100 at 41½." Broker, "done." 2d broker, "another hundred." 4th broker, "I'll take 'em." 2d broker, "fifty more." 5th broker, "here, here, done." By this time twenty voices are going at once: "I'll give 41¼ regular;" "41¼, seller 10;" "43⅜, seller 3;" "done," "take 'em,' "sell 'em;" "seller 10, 5 up;" "50 more;" "100 more;" "I'll take your lot, buyer four months;" a dozen men are on their feet, their arms swinging above their heads, their fingers pointed to the party whose offer they are closing or whose attention they would arrest, and the scene is a perfect Babel to the uninitiated.

The Vice President has seen every body, heard every body; above the din has distinguished the peculiar expressions denoting the closing of sales, and has rapidly repeated them, so that the secretaries have recorded them. Now, down comes his hammer: "No more bids, real sales." The secretary, or sometimes the Vice President himself, reads off the lists of sales, giving buyer and seller thus: "Little to Iselin 100 at 41¼, regular;" Vermilyea to Denny 100 at 41½, seller 3;" "Allsteyn to Travers 50 at 41¼ cash;" "Greenleaf to Marvin 300 at 41;" and so on to the end of the record. The mistakes in terms, if any, are corrected as the reading progresses; the sales omitted are added; if two parties claim the same purchase a vote is taken by rising in favor of one or the other, and all disputes not points of order are settled in the same way. This is done as rapidly as possible, and the whole consumes very little time. The next stock is then called, and the scene is repeated with variations; and so on to the end of the list. In the progress of the work the presiding officer fines, at his discretion, any member who pertinaciously stands when told to sit, persists in bidding after the hammer is struck, or violates any other rule.

After the regular list is through, the "free list" is selected from by any party interested in calling up a particular stock. Then the Board is open for a "second call" of any particular stock on the regular list, the member calling it up paying a small fee, but any one who chooses bidding on it as before. The clock strikes twelve, but on motion the session is prolonged ten minutes. A new member has been proposed for the allotted time; his name has been and still is conspicuously posted in the room, and all who chose have this morning deposited their ballots. The Vice President now removes the lid and announces the result, "forty-four white balls and five black;" so he is *not* elected, as more than three black balls defeats the election.

The public at large have for the most part an incorrect estimate of the business at the Stock Exchange. It is not a gambling-house; and although many desperately risk their all on the rise or fall of the market, yet a large part of the business is as legitimate as any other commercial transactions. Very many of the brokers are religious men, and a large majority of them have a nice sense of honor and personal responsibility. *Keen* as many of them are, they would give up every dollar in their possession rather than violate their word or back out of even a bad bargain.

The "Novel Bank Case."—Our readers will remember that it was stated a few days ago that the Union Bank of Frenchtown, N. J., had indicted certain parties for a conspiracy to break the bank, basing the charge upon the allegation that the defendants had been privately collecting notes exceeding the amount of specie in the bank for the purpose of making a run upon it, having the notes protested, bargaining with a notary or justice to protest them for less than the lawful fees, and subsequently filing the protested notes with the State Treasurer. The damages were laid at $50000, and the jury, after twenty-four hours of deliberation, returned a verdict of one dollar for the bank, leaving each party to pay its own costs. This appeared to sustain the principle, though it cannot be said that the plaintiffs have made much by the operation. It would seem to be questionable, nevertheless, whether it was not an unwise experiment to attempt to punish a creditor for asking the payment of its notes when fairly due and payable. In this way every "run" upon a bank would be criminal, and it is not likely that the people would tolerate such an interpretation of the laws. Every sound bank is always prepared to pay its bills, and is in no danger from such conspirators.

A Promising Colt.—We read, says Porter's Spirit, in the late California papers, of the birth of a foal under most singular circumstances. It appears that a fine blooded race mare who was near her time, was feeding on the line of railroad near Patterson's ranche, when the morning train from Folsom surprised her on the track, and literally cut her in two. Strange to say, that though the mare was thus utterly crushed, her colt was thrown out to the side of the track entirely unharmed. "The colt," says the *Town Talk* of two days afterwards, "was alive and on its feet last evening, and there is every prospect of its being raised. It has already learned to drink milk, and appears to be doing as well as if born under natural circumstances. An offer of $100 was refused for the steam-born racer. This is the first time, we believe, that a locomotive has played the part of a midwife."

How to Silence a Shanghae.—"What shall I do? I can get no sleep!" exclaimed a gentleman to his friend one day, not long ago. "What is the matter?" asked the sympathetic friend. "The matter! That chicken!—that horrid, doleful chicken!—that Shanghae! Like a harbinger of evil, like a voice from the tomb, like a ——." "Oh," exclaimed the friend, "kill him." "What! kill my neighbor's chicken?" "Yes, kill him." "I can't do that." "Buy him and kill him." "The owner will not sell." "Oh, then, do you give him one." "What! give him another chicken?" "Exactly." "To distract my rest with double force?" "Oh, no, give him a *game* chicken." "Ah, now I understand," said the gentleman, as he smiled until one of his eyes was half lost from view. "I understand; I'll be generous." In a day or two he had presented to the churlish proprietor of the Shanghae a heroic chanticleer, and within one hour thereafter the doleful Shanghae had ceased to disturb the repose of others, and was taking his own last rest.

Now, the moral of the story is, that sagacious men are sure to be generous, knowing that by the exhibition of generosity they are able to win over churlish neighbors and whip to death their Shanghae chickens both together in the self-same act.—*Washington States.*

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. just received and for sale by
JAS. G. COOK.
Oct. 27. 51-

HOLD, HOLD, ENOUGH.

Newspaper editors in many of the eastern and other seaboard States have taken alarm at the great movement of population towards the new territories of the West, which has commenced this spring, and are exerting all their influence to check the flowing tide. Some, which have been most loud in proclaiming the glories of the West and most active in forming "Emigrant Societies," are half suffocated in the dust which they have raised. Depopulation and financial convulsion are predicted. The Baltimore Patriot puts forth some good advice in the following:

"That the unproductive lands of the United States offer to enterprising men a fairer chance for profitable investment than the newer and richer soils of the remote territories we are perfectly convinced, and they act rashly, or at least without due consideration, who seek in the wilderness to gain that competence they may much more readily obtain nearer home. There are excellent opportunities for speculation in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky and Virginia as in Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas or Nebraska, as respects those social advantages which add much to the pleasure of a household, the preference is overwhelming in favor of those who set up their abode in any of the Old Thirteen where the soil is well adapted to agricultural pursuits.

"The time is not far distant when this motive for emigrating to the West will cease. Its speculative character may render it profitable at a season to those who are early in the field, who have large sums of money at their command for the industrious, yet comparatively poor man the cost of opening up a new farm where labor is scarce and agricultural products cheap, will be found far greater than that of renovating the badly cultivated soils of the older States, where the scantier yield finds its compensation in a higher price and the nearer market.

"Already there are numbers of farmers who have returned from Kansas and Nebraska to settle down permanently in the neighborhood of their old homesteads or within the sound of neighbor's voice and of the "church-going bell." Their enthusiasm has evaporated, they have in vulgar parlance "seen the elephant," and have become wiser if not better men. Still there are those to whom the life of a pioneer offers advantages, but these are of that class as are strong in health and stout of heart—lean in purse, but with a quiver full of arrows in the shape of a well grown and hardily brought up family. To such the wilderness offers a home, and, with healthful industry, after many years a competence, perhaps a fortune."

The subject is briefly considered, both in a social and financial point of view, in the following from the Philadelphia Bulletin:

"There is danger of over-doing all this. There are reasonable limits to all things and there is scarcely any more dangerous speculative disposition than the disposition for emigration. If the emigration were simply with a view to agricultural establishments, there would be no danger whatever. But the emigration of 1857 is chiefly with a view to speculation in land and town lots. Of the hundreds of thousands who have gone West this spring, nine-tenths have gone solely to speculate in real estates, carrying with them for the purpose money that is either the result of their Eastern earnings, or borrowed from friends or capitalists who may have a share in the enterprise. After all, it is a lottery, and a lottery of the most dangerous as it is the most seductive kind. The two birds in the bush at the West are really not often worth one-tenth part of the bird in hand in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York or New England, and there are many castles in the air, in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, that will never prove half as habitable as the humblest cottage on the Alleghany, the Delaware or the Mohawk.

"The capital of the country, which exists chiefly in the Eastern States, cannot long endure the heavy drafts that the West is making upon it for the assistance of emigration and the promotion of real estate speculations. There are limits beyond which it cannot go, and when we reflect that the fact of emigration does not yield any immediate returns, and that the larger part of all the Western real estate and town-lot operations are in the end failures, it is plain that there are boundaries beyond which there is nothing but ruin. It is well to pause now, before we rush beyond these boundaries."

The exodus is now considered at its height. It is represented that all the boats from Wheeling and other points on the Ohio river, as at Pittsburg, Zanesville, Cincinnati and Louisville, are freighted with emigrants for the West. A Wheeling paper of last Friday says:

"We heard yesterday that some twenty-six of the best men in Barnsville, Belmont county, Ohio, had all departed for the West at the same time. This is also true of the towns in this section of the country. The travel through Pittsburg alone, according to the papers of that city, averages one thousand a day, at the lowest computation, while along the lake shore routes, it is estimated at from two to three thousand.

"This immense rush to the West, this spring, cannot but lead to financial derangement. Hardly a day passes but some of our wholesale merchants are informed of the failure of some of their country patrons. Nearly all of the emigrants carry considerable amounts of capital with them, and thus help to embarrass, for a time, our monetary affairs. The demand for money absorbs all that is offering, whether in bank or out of it."

Southern Baptist Convention.—This body assembled at Louisville on the 8th instant, and chose the Rev. Dr. Howell, of Virginia, president, and the Rev. J. B. Jeter, of the same State, first vice president. Rev. Geo. B. Taylor, of Maryland, is one of the secretaries. All the Southern States are represented, about one hundred and fifty delegates being present. They formerly co-operated with Northern Baptists in all benevolent objects, but they withdrew several years since in consequence of the slavery agitation. The foreign missions supported by this body are all in China and Africa. The amount collected for this object the past year is $36,462. Present liabilities $4,800.

NORTH CAROLINA.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at March Term, 1857, of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, John W. Baker, Jr., Collector of Taxes for the Town of Fayetteville, returned the following lots and obtained an order to sell the same for the taxes due thereon for the year 1855, viz:

1 Lot,	A church alley listed by R. A. Stuart, tax	$15 00
3	" Near Maxwell Street, by Joseph Seawell,	11 25
1	" Corner of Mumford Street, by Sophia Owen	24 00
1	" Rowan Street, by Chas. Montague,	12 00
4 Slaves,	Do.	8 00
1 Lot,	Hay Street, Patrick Montague	9 00

By Order of the Court,
JOHN McLAURIN, Clerk.
May 13. 7-3t

NOTICE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder at or near the new Fair Ground, on the first day of June next TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, in Richmond county, joining the Lands of John Fairly, Mrs. Gilchrist and others, near Laurel Hill. The title of the above Land is indisputable. The sale is ordered by an agreement between the heirs of John Purcell dec'd.
May 11, 1857. 7*ts

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1857.

THE WESTERN RAILROAD.—A large number of bids for the 2d division contracts, advertised by the Western Railroad Company, were considered by the Directors on Thursday last. The contract for one section (2 miles) was awarded to Jonathan Worth, Esq.; for another to J. Q. A. Leach, Esq.; two sections to Thos. Waddill & Co.; two to J. C. Lally & Co.; and two were left open for contract, pending negotiations with one of the largest stockholders in the Company.

The contracts were made, we understand, at fair prices, entirely satisfactory to the Directors of the Company.

THE PRESBYTERIAN PAPER.—At a meeting of the stockholders, at Greensborough on Thursday last, it was determined to establish "The North Carolina Presbyterian" at Fayetteville. Rev. William N. Mebane of Rockingham county and Rev. George McNeill of Fayetteville were appointed Editors with liberal salaries. Rev. Messrs. Geo. McNeill, W. N. Mebane, Archibald Baker, and C. H. Wiley, and Messrs. George McNeill, Sr., David Murphy and John H. Cook, were appointed an Executive Committee, (of which George McNeill, Esq., is Chairman,) to put the paper under way and manage its business affairs.

RE-ESTABLISHED.—E. B. Drake, Esq., late of Salisbury Herald, has removed to Asheborough and re-established the Bulletin, which he offers to the public at $1 50 per annum in advance. Randolph County should sustain the enterprise; as indeed nearly every county in the State might support a local newspaper with advantage to itself and without injury to other journals. The multiplication of papers by no means interferes with the prosperity of those already in existence.

CROPS IN THE MIDDLE COUNTIES.—The Editor of the Asheborough Bulletin, who has lately travelled through Rowan, Davidson, Guilford and Randolph, says that the wheat crop in those counties is of the most promising character, and oats tolerably fair. The weather and condition of the soil, he says, were never more favorable than now for planting corn and root crops, though there is no time to be lost.

The Milton Chronicle says that the wheat crop in its section looks exceedingly well, and promises an abundant harvest. The Chronicle gives a poor account of the Tobacco prospect, and pitches into its farmer friends for not paying more attention to raising something good to eat as well as to chew.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Spring Distribution is advertised by the Literary Board. This and the neighboring counties will receive as follows:

*Cumberland	$2126 76	Alamance	$1219 92
Anson	1290 72	Bladen	962 88
Brunswick	714 12	Chatham	1926 60
Columbus	636 96	Davidson	1694 76
Duplin	1333 32	Forsyth	1275 24
Montgomery	739 56	Moore	1026 26
New Hanover	1708 32	Orange	1794 84
Randolph	1821 12	Richmond	952 32
Robeson	1329 60	Sampson	1477 32
Stanly	761 76		

*Harnett included.

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION IN OHIO.—The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided a suit, brought by John Anderson of Kentucky against Henry Poindexter and others, in direct contradiction to the late decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. Poindexter, the slave of Anderson, and his co-defendants, his sureties, had executed a note to Anderson, in consideration of which he was released from servitude, with a promise of "free papers" when the note was paid. Poindexter remained for some time as a laborer for Anderson, and then removed to Ohio. Suit was brought on the note, and finally the case reached the Supreme Court, where it has been held: that a slave coming into Ohio by the direction or consent of his master, even for a temporary purpose, becomes free: that once in that way free, he cannot be again reduced to servitude by any law which the Supreme Court of Ohio "can recognize as valid": that by the laws of Kentucky, a slave can make no contract whatever, and promissory notes given by himself and sureties for him, in the purchase of his freedom, are illegal and void, as to both principal and sureties.

EFFECTIVE ORATORY.—Our Southern people are fond of boasting of the powers of their stump orators, but where, North or South, can be found an orator whose speeches strike the pocket nerve with such force as those of Mr. Everett? Thousands of dollars have been secured to the Mount Vernon Association by the repetition all over the Union of his great Washington Address. And at St. Louis, Missouri, last week, an address inaugurating the St. Louis University so enraptured his hearers, that one gentleman, who had previously subscribed $12,000, gave $20,000 more; another, who had given $60,000, added $27,000 to the University endowment; and a third declared that he must be permitted, unaided, to build an observatory for the institution, and gave $100,000 for the purpose!

A St. Louis letter writer thus refers to the Address:

"The last week was full of triumphs for Mr. Everett. Here, in this busy city, at the busiest season of the year, the largest hall was crowded to its utmost capacity to hear his discourse on Washington, more being unable to enter than equalled the number within. Great as his discourse on Washington really is, it was by no means the equal to his inaugural Address. One opinion only exists here as to the latter effort—that it was the grandest effort of genius known in all the range of eloquence. The educated and the uneducated alike were borne along with irresistible force as his mighty thoughts found utterance in words of matchless beauty.

"I have listened to him on many an occasion, when my blood coursed more freely than at my present age, but never did I hear before from his lips any address to be compared with this, nor from the lips of any of our most gifted orators. The city has been wild with excitement whenever the subject has been mentioned."

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The Journal of Commerce has undoubted authority for stating that the British Government has refused Lady Franklin the use of the Resolute, (lately presented to it by the American Government) to enable her to make further search for her husband and his party. Lady Franklin has therefore purchased a new and beautiful screw yacht, which she will despatch to the Arctic Regions under command of Captain McClintock of the Royal Navy.

The ground for distrusting the general belief that Franklin and his associates have perished is the hope entertained by scientific men that some of Franklin's party have taken refuge among the Esquimaux, adopting their manners and habits of life. The conduct of the Esquimaux has created suspicion that they know more with regard to the lost expedition than they choose to tell, and some remarks of Dr. Kane have strengthened the belief. He says: "we regarded the coarse life of these people with eyes of envy, and did not doubt that we could have lived in comfort upon their resources." And again: "It required all his powers, moral and physical, to prevent" his men from adopting this course, in their times of severest trial.

Lady Franklin has received strong opinions from capable persons in favor of the course which she intends to pursue; and says that she will prosecute her search until her whole available fortune is sacrificed. Few have any such hope of success as she entertains, but all sympathize in her distress and would rejoice in her triumph.

THE BURDELL MURDER.—Dr. Branddreth, the pill man, has published a card offering to be one of ten or twenty to subscribe $1000 each as a reward to be offered for the detection and conviction of the murderer. The conditions of subscription are such as will obtain few takers. But in the mean time, his pills will have a large run of advertising, free of charge.

The Editors of the New York Times go a little further than the Dr. They announce that they "offer a reward of $5,000 to any person or persons who will furnish them information which shall lead to the detection and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Dr. Harvey Burdell." They take this course, because, as they say, "the regular authorities of the city and State cannot be relied on for such action as the interests of the people demand at their hands."

These Northern people understand the value of advertising.

BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago Tribune mentions the case of a corn dealer in that city who cleared $23,000 in cash, on Friday last, by the sale of 114,000 bushels of corn at 61 cents, purchased a month previously at 40 cents.

The same paper under the head of "failure" mentions the case of another corn-dealer, who, a month before had agreed to deliver at this time 100,000 bushels of corn at 48 cents. His loss was about $20,000 by the transaction, and not being very strong he broke.

The operation was neither more nor less than a *bet* upon the price of corn during the first week of May. No corn was bought or sold, or in all probability, owned by either party. The rise or fall in the price of corn was the stake at issue, and each party worked to secure a rise or a fall as suited his side of the bet. The real owners of the corn suffered or profited as corn was put up or down by these speculators.

IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR.—Our neighbors in South Carolina evidently regard the present calm in the political world as deceitful; granted to the South by its Northern assailants in order that a more successful attack may be made upon us. Hear the Kingstree Star—they have a strong penchant for luminous names in South Carolina—in indignant response to some imaginary foeman:

"We are charged (says the Star,) with aggression upon the North, and for what? Has it been that while in the peaceful possession of our domestic institutions, the North has called upon us to give up those institutions, and receive others which she presumes to impose on us? Is it aggression, that we have been driven from every foot of territory, won by the valor and blood of the South, and the enemy are threatening to invade our firesides? If this is aggression, heaven protect us from submission."

The Newberry RISING SUN eclipses the Kingstree STAR, though it seems unable itself to scatter with its rays the clouds and darkness which obstruct its morning glory. Hear—in so great darkness we cannot see—the Sun:

"Clouds and darkness; threatening clouds, ominous darkness, gather around our political future. A night, gloomy and terrible, sets in upon us. We are drifting, slowly, silently into an ocean of storms, furious whirlwinds, quicksand, and fearful of whirlpools. A solemn silence prevails—'tis the precursor of an horrible tempest. Hark! the low muttering rumbling of distant thunder breaks upon the stillness. Fitful flashes reveal the sullen gloom. The lurid air is heavy and chill. The storm approaches, nearer and nearer it comes, louder and more loud it howls. Man the sails—all hands to their posts. The South expects every man to do his duty. Life and death, honor and liberty are involved. Let each heart be firm, each nerve be steady. The conflict will be fierce as hate and malice can make it. Stand firm. Hark! what crash was that? Kansas is gone! List, a triumphant shout from the spirit of the storm! Missouri is yielding. How fierce the blasts, how lurid the lightning! How terrible the tempest; sea and heaven are commingled. Howls horrible, yells terrific tear our ears. Virginia is assailed. Gloomy, dark, terrible, howls the tempest. Watchman, what of the night? All is dark! dark! no dawn appears."

A dark picture indeed. The *setting* Sun would be a more appropriate name for our gloomy contemporary.

CREDIT WHERE IT IS DUE.—An excellent article in the Wilmington Herald on the deposite act of 1836, credited to the Observer, should have been credited to the Hillsborough Recorder. We do not often concern ourselves about the misapplication of our own articles, but we have no desire to be accredited with those which belong to others.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLESTON, May 16, 1857.

I certainly could not have anticipated that I would be three days in Charleston before I addressed a line to the Observer. Yet so it is. The first two days confined to the house of a hospitable friend by indisposition contracted by cold on the cars on Tuesday night; the third afforded no opportunity for letter writing. But here I am up betimes on the morning of the fourth to let the Observer know that it is at least in my thoughts.

I am thus far on my way to the Charlotte Celebration of that proud event in the History of North Carolina, the first Declaration of American Independence, couched in language so noble and patriotic and appropriate, that even Thomas Jefferson did not scruple to adopt it for his own National Declaration, more than thirteen months afterwards;—being unjust enough to deny, some forty years afterwards, that there was any such Mecklenburg Declaration from which he could have copied. Fortunately, North Carolina was sufficiently aroused to the value of the incident in her history, to take the pains to verify the fact, and now it stands proven, and admitted on all hands.

The citizens of Charlotte have made arrangements for a grand celebration of the 82d anniversary of the event on Wednesday next, the 20th inst. And I am so far on my way to it, hoping to hear the Oration of that devoted son of North Carolina, the Rev. Dr. Hawks

I left Fayetteville on Tuesday in the much abused steamer Fanny. She is unjustly abused; for she performed the trip in good time, with great ease and comfort to her passengers, with meals clean and well cooked, and well served, and with constant thoughtful politeness of her Captain Ellers. The weather was pleasant, and the river banks dressed in their most beautiful livery of green, all the more welcome for being dressed so late. Just at dark the Captain landed us at the depot of the Wilmington & Manchester road, on the opposite side of the river from Wilmington, where the Northern passengers soon after arrived, and the night trip through what was once a pine wilderness in Brunswick, Columbus, Marion, &c., was commenced. I had of course no opportunity to see what changes the rail road has made, for light broke in upon us at Sumterville, not very many miles from the terminus of the road. Next we passed Manchester, which was to have been the Southern terminus, but *is*, merely a solitary house set among the scrubby oaks. Its glory has been assigned to Kingsville, a second Weldon for the meeting of numerous trains, and the recipient of the numerous passengers' half dollars for a tolerably fair breakfast. This is unlike Weldon, however, in having but one Hotel; and as the passengers must eat at that if they eat at all, there is no such shocking din as is kept up at Weldon about the "good dinner on the right," and the "better dinner on the left," which makes a hungry man incline to eat them both.

Just before reaching Kingsville the rail road crosses the Wateree Swamp and river, and for five miles across that wretched looking wilderness of water and of swamp, the road is built upon piles, the longest tressle work, I suppose, in the world, and which I hope the company will some day be able to replace by filling in with stone and earth. It is not a very pleasant looking place to the traveller; for, though apparently safe now, a little neglect of a decayed piece of timber might throw a train off into the mire below. It is very uniform in height say about 15 to 20 feet, and had no appearance of giving way to the cars, as they passed slowly over it.

Immediately after passing Kingsville we came upon a similar work two miles long over the Congaree river and swamp.

While we remained at Kingsville, trains started for Wilmington, for Columbia and for Camden. And finally, after nearly two hours stop, we started for Charleston, to which place the country is flat and uninteresting, with but little appearance of embellishment, and even of productiveness. The South Carolina pines are not palmettoes, and do not seem to be either better or more beautiful pines than their neighbors over the North Carolina border.

Meeting a South Carolina acquaintance at Kingsville, he introduced me to the President of this great corporation, the South Carolina rail road, which extends from Charleston to Augusta, with branches to Kingsville, to Columbia and to Camden. The main road was built about 30 years ago, and at that time was the longest road (137 miles) in the world. It was originally laid with flat iron bars, and I well remember how I was startled some 20 years ago, when riding over it for the first time, by one of those bars being forced through the bottom of the car—a snake-head as it was called—and spending its force just as it touched my person. It was a narrow escape. There are no snake-heads now. People have quit building rail roads of such cheap iron—far more costly in the end. The road is now in admirable order. Its income is a million and a half of dollars, and expenses half that sum. It pays interest on a considerable debt and dividends of 10 per cent. a year to its stockholders. Its average dividends from the commencement have, however, been only 4 per cent.

I learned a fact from another South Carolina gentleman, to whom I had the pleasure of an introduction, which deserves to be known. The President of the Road gets a salary of $7,000 a year. He thought it too high a salary, and he thought the extraordinary qualities of his General Superintendent were worth more than the $3000 which the Company allowed to that officer, and so he voluntarily set apart one thousand of his seven to make the Superintendent's three thousand four. Such a rare instance of unselfishness added to the respect which his good sense had inspired. He is a wealthy man, and has been a large contributor to the public works of South Carolina. His Superintendent was raised in the workshops of the Company, and must be a man of extraordinary capacity and integrity to merit the praise which I heard awarded to him by both the gentlemen I have mentioned. I suppose he will one day be himself President of the Company.

I will endeavor to speak of Charleston in a future letter, if I can find time to write one. For the present, I must close if I would get this in the mail, and get some breakfast after my morning's work.

EDIBLES.—"They feed well in Raleigh," says the Standard. "A stranger sojourned in our City one day last week and attended market. The next day, very early, he departed; and on his way *down* the country, he met a fellow-traveller coming in this direction. He hailed him—"hello, stranger! where are you going?" "To Raleigh," was the reply. "Well, go ahead, they feed well there! I attended market yesterday, and found 2 bushels of meal and a raw hide!"

With the Raleigh market thus in the last stages of consumption, we are scarcely surprised at the *empty* wrath of the Register, or at the fierce jealousy with which it inquires as to the kind of food we use in the Cape Fear country. Fortunately, there's plenty of bread and meat here, and we are not reduced to the necessity of living on "R. R. R.," (Virginian for air! air! air!) as the Register appears to be. The diet on which it is nourished may possibly account for the very windy exhibitions of sound and fury signifying nothing which have filled its columns for the last six months, without sufficient strength to make a "decent" *impression* even there. 'Big words from an empty stomach.'

The Register is fond of poking its "Cousin Abram's" ribs for his wordy and windy propensities. The venerable Abram is 'some' on words, it is true, and his wind is nigh inexhaustible. But his Virginia Cousin of the Register is quite his equal in both particulars, the difference being in the quality only. There is always something in the venerable Abram's words. The Register's Ready Resources are merely "R. R. R."—*vox, et præterea nihil*"—a never ending quack. Its recommendations of Radway's Ready Relief to its readers are not to be wondered at. They ought to take it.

SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS—DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR.

We copy to-day, from the Madison (Rockingham) News, an article relating to the prevailing scarcity of provisions, which contains some things to be remembered and acted on by our farming friends. Our cotemporary is quite severe on the "pernicious weed"—tobacco, which is constantly encroaching as a crop on lands that might be devoted with more profit in the long run to wheat, corn, and oats. But it will do no good to scold. Tobacco is a tempting—not edible, but *chewible*, if we may make a word; and it raises quite as much smoke in the world as any thing else. It raises the dollars too, and as long as it does that it will be cultivated. The same is true as to cotton. Tobacco might be dispensed with, but it never will be; but we do not see how the world could get along comfortably or even decently without cotton. Commerce by its constant increase, and by the almost constant expansion of its domain, is adding year by year to the demand for these two articles. This demand will go on. Prices will alternately rise and fall, depending on the quantities produced and on the demand; yet cotton and tobacco are as "fixed facts" in political economy and in the trade of nations as it is possible for any principle or any thing to be. Fortunate are we the people of the United States, and especially of the Southern States, in the fact that *we* are the producers of the great bulk of these indispensable staples. In this respect we have the advantage of the rest of the world; and by the use of slave labor we shall not only maintain but augment this advantage. But is there not reason to apprehend that we are devoting too much labor to these crops, and too little to grasses and cereals? There is a scarcity of bread and meat for man, and of provender for cattle, such as has not been felt in this country, so far as we can recollect, for the last twenty years. We know that much allowance is to be made for the short crop of last year, for the late very hard winter, and for the blight and destruction effected by the chinch bug and the worm; yet this does not fully account for the prevailing scarcity. Corn is bringing $5 per barrel, and in some localities more; while as a general thing provender for horses and cattle is not to be had at any price. Many persons are procuring corn at Wilmington and Norfolk, paying for it there eighty to ninety cents per bushel; and the hay crop of the counties west of this having been exhausted, large quantities of Northern hay are being brought in as the last means of sustaining cattle, and of keeping the horses, with what corn can be spared them, in a condition to work the coming crop. And here is again demonstrated the importance and the value of railroads—for without them how could this corn and hay be transported, at any thing like living rates, from these distant points?

Cotton and tobacco will command the cash, but without an abundant supply of corn the country cannot prosper. An agricultural people like ours, who have to rely to any extent upon distant communities for their breadstuffs, and for the means of keeping their horses and stock of various kinds in good order, are certainly not in a way, by the distribution which they have made of their labor, to lay the foundations of a permanent prosperity. That there are hundreds of persons in this State now stinted, and suffering more or less for bread and meat, cannot be denied,—persons able and willing to work, but whose labor, with the present scarcity and high prices, will not bring enough for a comfortable subsistence. At such a time as this how sad the condition of the poor lone widow and orphan!—the day-laborer and the poor mechanic, who toil from morning till night, and make just a scanty support for their wives and children, and nothing more! The wealthy and the well to-do in the world can always live comfortably. *They* feel not the gnawings of hunger, or the destitution which marks the very poor man's abode at a time like this. The difference with them is only in the amount of their hundreds at the end of the year; but they can feel for this destitution; and contribute to relieve or mitigate its evils.

Let us have *more breadstuffs* and *less tobacco and cotton;* in other words, let us have more substantial comfort, and less—a little less cash. There is something like a mania in the country for money getting and for stocks—for State stocks, Bank stocks, Railroad stocks, and the like. This is all very well within due bounds; but like the cotton and the tobacco culture, it may be carried too far.

"But what shall I do?"—replies the farmer—"the chinch bug is now in my wheat, and is threatening my corn." True enough—but then plant more corn, and plant peas. The chinch bug might as well destroy a large crop as a small one; and happily if the crop should escape this pernicious little insect, your harvest will be abundant. The Spring, it is true, is backward and unpropitious; but the seasons, be assured, will not fail. Many hot days and genial showers are in reserve for us, and will visit us between this and the first of August. Plant in hope, cultivate industriously, and reap with joy. The good Being who holds the seasons in His hand, will not forget us, though we may forget Him: "for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."—*Ral. Standard.*

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 15.

The Cunard Steamship *Asia*, with Liverpool dates to May 2nd.

The Queen of Spain's speech will announce the re-establishment of friendly relations with Rome. It hopes Mexico will apologize and pay indemnity, otherwise hostility will ensue.

Nothing had been done in the British Parliament but to go through the formalities of organization.

Commercial.—Cotton dull. Flour advanced 6d.; wheat advanced 3d.; and corn two shillings. Sales of cotton during the week amounted to 45,000 bales, of which 4,500 were taken for speculation. and 5,000 for export. Stock in port 542,000, including 392,000 American. The following are the quotations. Orleans Fair 8¼; middling 7⅞; Uplands Fair 7¾; middling fair 7⅜.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.

Gen. Walker Aboard an English Vessel.—The Havana correspondent of the True Delta, says a private letter had been received there, which stated that Gen. Walker, of fillibuster notoriety, had evacuated Rivas, and was on board a British man-of-war, at San Juan Del Sur, under the protection of the flag of St. George.

Southern Baptist Convention.—This convention closed its session at Louisville on Tuesday. The question of the location of a general Theological Seminary was settled by accepting a proposition from South Carolina, offering to raise $100,000 to endow such a Seminary, provided it was located at Greenville, in that State, and provided $100,000 more was contributed by the other Southern States. The contributions received by the convention during the past year for domestic missions were $20,401; for the bible society $30,000; and for Indian missions $19,000; making together with the amount received for foreign missions, about $107,000 as the whole receipts of the convention.

Among Walker's men arrived at New Orleans from Nicaragua and lodged in the Hospital, we notice the name of R. T. McIntyre of Richmond county, N. C.

A Locomotive Jump.—A Dangerous Experiment.—We are not disposed to take the same view of the conduct of the engineer of the train on the Housatonic Railroad, which met with the following described accident at Fall Village, Vt., the other day, that the Bridgeport paper from which we copy does; but that is no reason why our readers should be deprived of the interesting particulars:

"The rain it appears had occasioned a flood in that locality, and washed away a small culvert at the spot where the catastrophe occurred. The superstructure and rails, however, remained.—The engineer (Mr. Sterling) discovered that the track had settled; concluded at once that the ground and stone work had been washed away, and comprehended the danger; but it was too late to stop the train; quick as thought, he saw it would not do to make an attempt to stop, and the only chance to save his engine from destruction, and himself, his fireman and others from injury, perhaps sudden death, was to "jump" the breach. In an instant he "let on" all his steam. On the engine bounded, at her utmost speed, and over she went, quick as lightning, clear and clean, with the tender; but the baggage and forward passenger car settled into the gap and turned partly over, and brought the whole train to a stand. The shock was terrible. The engine was turned around square across the track; the tender was pitched down an embankment; and the other cars deposited here and there, in the most irregular positions; but, strange to say, not a person had a bone broken, or a joint dislocated—all escaped almost without a bruise or a scratch, and little damage was done to the engine or cars. All things considered, it was a most remarkable escape, for which much credit is due to the watchfulness, the presence of mind, and quick and comprehensive judgment of the engineer."

MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, 20th MAY 1775.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF LAFAYETTE LIGHT INFANTRY, 20th MAY 1857.

At 5 o'clock A. M. the Lafayette Light Infantry will fire for a Silver Cup, at the Fair Grounds.

At half-past 9 o'clock, Dress Parade in front of Fayetteville Hotel, by the Independent Light Infantry, Fayetteville Cadets and Lafayette Light Infantry. Major Draughon Officer of the day.

At 10 o'clock, Battalion will form on Hay street, in front of the Post Office, under the command of Major Draughon, and proceed to Fayetteville Hall, where the Mecklenburg Declaration will be read by John W. Baker, Jr., Esq., and an Oration delivered by Thos. C. Fuller, Esq.

After which the three Companies will march to the Fair Grounds, and the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry and Lafayette Light Infantry will shoot for a Silver Goblet, and the Fayetteville Cadets for a Silver Cup.

At 3 o'clock P. M., Dinner at Fayetteville Hotel.

At half-past 4 o'clock the Prizes will be awarded in front of Fayetteville Hotel.

Dress Parade—Capt. Cook Officer of the day.

MOUNT VERNON MINERAL SPRINGS,
CHATHAM CO., N. C.

THE subscriber having leased the above property for the present year; would notify the public that he will endeavor to accommodate persons who may wish to visit the Springs during the presen season. THOS. S. YARBRO.

Goldston P. O., May 15. 8-6t

SPARKLING ALE.

MUIR'S ALE and BRYASS'S PORTER, qts. and pts., in stone and glass. Just received and for sale by J. N. SMITH.

May 16, 1857. 8-3ti

CAMPHENE.

FRESH CAMPHENE and BURNING FLUID, for sale by J. N. SMITH.

May 16, 1857. 8-3ti

Citrate Magnesia and Congress Water, for sale by J. N. SMITH.

May 16, 1857. 8-3ti

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained special letters of administration upon the Estate of Egbert C. Hall, will expose to public sale at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 3d day of June next, Five Mules, One Horse, and all other perishable property belonging to the estate of said E. C. Hall,—all of which property will be sold upon a credit of six months. Bond and approved security will be required of purchasers.

J. H. HALL, Adm'r.

May 18. 8*2t

☞ The Magistrates of Cumberland County are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville on Thursday of June Term next of our County Court, at 12 o'clock M., for the transaction of business relating to the Western Rail Road Company.

JOHN McLAURIN, Clerk.

May 12, 1857. 1tsw*2t

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL,
Commission Merchants,
No. 104 WALL STREET,
59-itf] NEW YORK.

MARRIED,

On the 13th inst., at the family residence, by D. J. McAlister, Esq., Mr. JOHN H. McNEILL to Miss EFFEY, daughter of Thomas McKay, dec'd.

In Raleigh, on the 13th inst., at the residence of her father, HAMDEN S. SMITH, Esq., to Miss EMILY L., only daughter of Edmund B. Freeman Esq.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday the 17th inst., aged 57 years, Mrs. MARY ANN BRAMBERT, wife of Mr. Henry Brambert of this town, and daughter of the late Abraham Cowper, of Hampton, Va.

Richmond and Norfolk papers please copy.

☞ The funeral will take place from the Episcopal Church to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

In Moore county, on the 11th inst., NANCY COLE, in the eighty-sixth year of her age. She survived her husband 3 months and 2 weeks, leaving 105 living descendants and 39 deceased; and a large number of friends and acquaintances to mourn her loss.—Com

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. May 11, 13, 14, and 16.—Strs Rowan, Fanny and Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for D C McIntyre, J W Lett, C Harmson, Mrs S J Hart, D & W McLaurin, J H Roberts & Co, Ray & Pearce, W Draughon, W B Jackson, J McPhail, J W Baker, R Jones, H & E J Lilly, B Moffitt, E J Hale & Son, S J Hinsdale, S M Thomas & Bro, Dr H M Turner, J Shaw, G W I Goldston, R W Goldston, P P Johnson, G Lauder, W C Troy, J H Pritchett, R E Creasy, F J Swan, A J O'Hanlon, Dr J Shaw, W N Tillinghast, G Brandt, B Rose, G W Williams & Co, H L Myrover & Co, W H Carver, R Jones, Dr J F Foulkes, A W Steel, D McNeill, J & N A Cameron, D McNatt, J Worth & Son, T S Lutterloh, J L Bryan.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 13.—Schr B N Hawkins fm Charleston, Wake from New York. 15.—Brigs Mecosta and Lacoste fm New York; Schrs S B Strong, Spencer D, J D Kinsey, fm N York, John R Plates fm Indianola, Texas, J H Chadbourn fm Boston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 18.

BACON—	14 a 14½	LARD,—	13 a
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	13⅞ a 14	Cuba	53 a 55
Ordin to mid.	11 a 12½	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	8 00 a	P. Brandy,	1 00 a 00
Super.	7 50 a	Apple do,	75 00
Fine,	7 00 a	Whiskey,	55 a 60
Scratched,	6 50 a	WOOL—	17 a 18
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	1 10 a 1 15	Yellow dip,	2 15 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 10 a 1 20	Virgin,	2 90 a 0 00
Oats,	70 a 0	Hard,	1 15 a 0 00
Peas,	1 15 a 0 00	Spirits,	38 a 00
Rye,	90 a 1 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—No change.

Cotton—No change worthy of notice. We notice the arrival of some 40 to 50 bales bought in Wilmington for this market. The late news from Europe is unfavorable. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of the 15th says: "There is no change to notice in prices; the sales are 1500 bales; the market, like a lost child, not knowing which way to go."

Flour—We again advance.

Peas—The market is quite bare; higher prices may be expected.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

New virgin turpentine $4, yellow $2 65, hard 1 65. No transactions in spirits or rosin reported. Tar 1 40. Cuba molasses selling from wharf at 54 to 55 per gallon, as in quality.

At Cheraw, cotton 11 to 13. Receipts for the week 229 bales; previously 17,509; total, 17,738 bales.

At New York Southern flour $7 to 7 50 mixed to good, 7 60 to 8 75 for fancy. Middling upland cotton 13¾. Spirits 48.

At Charleston, cotton 11¼ to 14.

Total receipts of cotton 2,799,874 bales, against 3,283,854 bales last year. Decrease 483,980 bales.

$125 REWARD.

RANAWAY, or was decoyed off from the subscriber, on the 14th of May, 1857, a Negro Boy named ISAM; said boy is about 15 years of age, and weighs about 125 or 130 pounds; he is dark complected, full faced and well built. I will pay Twenty-five Dollars for his apprehension and delivery, or confinement in any jail, so that I get him; and also, $100 for proof sufficient to convict any person with having harbored him or assisted him off.

Address me at Buffalo, Moore county, N. C.

H. J. DENNIS.

May 16, 1857. 8*tf

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by William Jones, I will offer for sale on Saturday, the 16th inst., the HOUSE and LOT on North Street, where the said Jones now resides. Also, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms at sale.

CHAS. S. JOHNSON, Trustee.

May 2, 1857. 4-

The above sale is postponed until Saturday the 23d inst.

A SENSIBLE REMARK.

LAUPUINAIS, one of the council of the great Napoleon, is said to have remarked to a young and unknown artist that "the world receives an unknown person according to his dress, and takes leave of him according to his desert." This is undoubtedly true, and shows the importance to the young and rising man of being neatly and respectably clad. To accomplish this at a fair price, the inducements I offer in the way of stock cannot be surpassed.

A. J. WOODWARD.

Exchange Square, 2 doors below S. J. Hindsdale.

May 9. 7 2t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at March Term 1857, of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the Sheriff returned the following Land and Town Lots, and obtained an order to sell the same for the taxes due thereon for the year 1855, viz:

	Tax.
35 acres of land on Fay. & Western Plank Road, listed by John Burkloe,	$2 67
2028 acres on Piney Bottom, listed by Watt & Jordan,	4 84
556 acres on Big Rockfish, listed by James Wilkinson,	9 12
39 acres on Puppy Creek, listed by James Wilkinson for John Wilson,	1 21
250 acres on Gallberry, listed by Hall & Jones,	1 32
150 acres McRae and Buie land, listed by Nathan King.	4 96
100 acres on White Oak, listed by ditto,	3 65
2485 acres on Carver's Creek, listed by Jones & Barbee, for 1854 and 1855,	29 53
5 acres listed by Thos. McDowell,	47
3 lots in Fayetteville, on Maxwell street, listed for Joseph Seawell,	8 46
1 lot Fayetteville, North side of Rowan street, listed by Charles Montague,	15 65
1 lot North side Hay street, late the property of Patrick Montague,	5 64
300 acres listed by Rob't F. Murphy, his residence, for 1851, 1852, 1854 and 1855,	
300 acres listed by ditto, for 1854-55,	90 82
599 acres listed by ditto, joins Geddy,	
216 acres listed by ditto, Mill tract,	
1600 acres East side Cape Fear River, listed by Neill and Colin McFadyen,	12 53
37 acres of land on Gray's Creek, listed by A. Jessup for Estate of James Hollingsworth,	44
60 acres on Deep Creek, listed by Amos Jessup for Heirs of James Hollingsworth,	22
438 acres listed by Jno. C. Wright,	1 04
202 acres listed by Margaret Wright,	1 82
50 acres listed by Philip J. Wright,	26
550 acres listed by Mary Wright,	4 68
383 acres East side Cape Fear River, listed by Rob't Young.	7 50
100 acres listed by Thos. Hainey,	1 56

By order of the Court,

JOHN McLAURIN, Clerk.

May 14, 1857. 7-3t

EVERY BODY IN RAPTURES!

Summer come at last!

I WOULD very respectfully suggest to my friends and customers, to call and examine my unprecelented, Large, Fine, and Cheap Stock of

Summer Clothing,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. &c.

I shall most assuredly use all honorable means to give satisfaction, and give them a Suit of Clothes for

FIVE DOLLARS

and upwards, that will not be beat anywhere in the State. GEORGE BRANDT, Hay St.,
Opposite G. W. Williams & Co.
Fayetteville, May 11. 6-2m

Ice Cream Saloon.

OPENED this day, in connection with the Shemwell House. Open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M during the season.
May 1, 1857. 4-1m

WAGONS.

ONE NEW Four-Horse Wagon;
One Second hand Do.
For sale cheap by JAS. G. COOK.
May 4. 4-2w

DAVID McDUFFIE,

Brickmason and Plasterer,

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, including the putting up of Turpentine Stills in this and the adjoining counties.
Fayetteville, April 27, 1857. 3-1Y-pd

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to
THO. J. CURTIS.

ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value.
—ALSO—
3 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to
T. J. CURTIS.
April 29, 1857. 3tf

The Fayetteville Ice House

WILL be opened for the accommodation of Customers to-morrow and after, at 5 o'clock, A. M., and close at 8 o'clock.
ISHAM BLAKE.
April 29. 3-1m

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY invites the people to call at the NEW STORE and purchase

Rio and Java Coffee;
Green and Imperial Tea;
Coffee Sugar, A. B. and C.
Crushed and New Orleans Brown Do.
Prime article refined Syrup;
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saleratus;
Yeast Powders, and Mustard;
Adamantine, Sperm and Tallow Candles;
Superior quality Chocolate;
Soda and Milk Biscuits;
Boston and Sugar Crackers;
Toilet Soap; Brooms;

And in fact, all those little things which are so useful. Together with a full supply of PROVISIONS, such as Goshen Butter, Lard, half and quarter bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, and 3000 lbs. good Back Country Bacon. W. C. TROY
May 4, 1857. 4-1m

☞ The 41st Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, on the Fourth Wednesday (27th) of May next. EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.
Fayetteville, April 29, 1857. 3-

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

THE LAST INSTALMENT on the Stock of this Company was due on the 1st Jan'y last, and all arrearages are bearing interest. Those who have not paid up are earnestly requested to do so. The work is going on and the money wanted to pay Contractors.
JNO. M. ROSE,
Treas'r W. R. R. Co.
April 16, 1857. 99-

INSANE ASYLUM OF NORTH CAROLINA.

APPLICATIONS will be received at this Institution, addressed to the undersigned, until the 5th June next, for the office of Matron. Persons applying must present to the Board of Directors satisfactory testimonials of character and capacity for the place; and it should also be made known to the Board whether the applicants are married or single, and if encumbered, to what extent.
W. W. HOLDEN,
ED. CANTWELL,
K. P. BATTLE, } Ex. Com.
Raleigh, April 14, 1857. 99-tJ5

2200 LBS. N. C. BACON; a few Hundred lbs. Lassiter's Dried BEEF HAMS.
For sale by P. A. WILEY.
April 20. 600-1m
Town papers copy.

MATTRESSES! MATTRESSES!!

THE subscriber continues to manufacture at his old stand, near the M. E. Church,

Shuck and Cotton Mattresses,

Of a superior quality, and of every size and shape required. Thankful for past encouragement, he hopes to merit a continuance. H. LOCKAMAN.
April 20, 1857. 600-3m

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Steamer JAMES R. GRIST, with Lighters, having changed owners, will continue to run between Fayetteville and Wilmington, stopping at intermediate Landings. Prompt personal attention will be given to all Freight entrusted to my care.
PETER P. JOHNSON, Agent.
March 18, 1857. 99-2m

A VALUABLE LAW BOOK.

ADDISON on Contracts, with Notes and References to American cases, by Edward Ingersoll. 1 large vol. 1200 pages.
Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, says that "this is the best book on the subject I ever had in my hands."
For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.
April 20.

BOOTS & SHOES.

WE have received a large portion of our Spring and Summer Stock,
Consisting of a general assortment of Gents', Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes, embracing a variety of styles and qualities, —with a general assortment of Servants' Shoes.
—ALSO—
TRUNKS; Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding SKINS; LASTS; SHOE THREAD; PEGS, &c., which we offer cheap for Cash or to prompt customers.
S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
April 6, 1857. 96-2m

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER supply of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

BOLTING CLOTHS, &c.,

All of which, being purchased by the case, will be offered by Wholesale or Retail at LOW PRICES.
March 21, 1857. 92tf

400 bush. of CORN, in 2 bush. bags, for sale by
April 11, 1857 P. A. WILEY. 98tf

LANDS FOR SALE, NEAR TROY,

IN THE COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

WE offer for sale, the two following Tracts of Land, in the County of Montgomery:

One Tract, lying on the waters of Little River, and nearly around the the town of Troy, and very near to it, containing about 3700 Acres, a considerable portion of which is lively farming land, covered with a great quantity of very valuable timber, and abounding with many lasting springs of good water, and healthy.

Also, one other Tract containing 2560 acres, a few miles West of Troy, lying on the waters of Island Creek, Woodrun Creek, Clark's Creek, Rocky Creek, and Cedar Creek, which it is believed contains a great deal of MINERAL WEALTH. It borders on a Gold Mine tract, and runs a considerable distance around it, on which a large amount of Gold has been found. It is well watered, well timbered, and contains a good deal of productive land.

A good bargain will be given in the sale of these lands. On the payment of one-third in cash, a credit of one and two years will be given for the balance.

Any further information about these lands may be obtained from Mr. E. Deberry, of Montgomery, who will communicate to us any offers made for them, and aid the purchaser in obtaining titles.

Any communications addressed to us at Baltimore, will be promptly attended to.

C. A. SCHAEFER,
SAMUEL KEYSER.
Feb'y 14, 1857. 83-swtf

Extensive Sale of VALUABLE LANDS

ON THE

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

OFFICE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO., Mobile, March 27th, 1857.

Whereas by an act of Congress, dated September 20th, 1850, a donation of 1,156,658 acres of Public Lands, in alternate sections, contiguous to, and lying within fifteen miles on either side, along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was made by the United States to the States of Alabama and Mississippi, and by said States conveyed to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company:

And whereas the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company did, on the 1st day of November, 1853, execute a certain Deed of Trust to MORRIS KETCHUM, JOHN J. PALMER and WM. R. HALLET, Trustees, for the protection of the holders of a certain issue of six thousand six per cent. Sterling Bonds of £225 or $1,000 each, in which said lands are included:

And whereas said Deed of Trust provides for teh sale of said lands, and the investment of the proceeds thereof in a Sinking Fund for the redemption of said Bonds at maturity:

Now therefore, we, the undersigned, Executive Committee, under authority vested in us by the Trustees aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of said Trust, and by resolution of the Board of Directors, adopted March 12th, 1857, will sell at Public Auction, 100,000 acres of the above mentioned lands to the highest bidder above the minimum price of Five Dollars per acre. The sale will be held at the times and places, and upon the terms hereinafter named, to-wit:

For Lands situated in the Counties of Noxubee and Winston, the sale will take place at Macon, Miss., on TUESDAY, June 16th, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

For Lands in the County of Kemper, at Scooba, on THURSDAY, June 18th, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

For Lands in the Counties of Lauderdale, Miss., and Sumpter, Ala., at Lauderdale Springs, on TUESDAY, June 23d, 1857, and at Marion Station, on WEDNESDAY, June 24th, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

For Lands in the Counties of Clarke and Jasper, Miss., at Enterprise, on THURSDAY, June 25th, 1857, and at De Soto, on FRIDAY, June 26th, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

For Lands in the County of Wayne, at Waynesboro, on SATURDAY, June 27th, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Terms of Sale will be as follows:

One third Cash; one-third in twelve months, and one-third in eighteen months, with interest on the time payments at the rate of eight per cent per annum. Upon receipt of the cash payment, certificates will be issued to purchasers, by the provisions of which the Lands will be subject to re-sale in cases of failure to meet the time payments at their respective maturities. Titles will be delivered only upon receipt of the last payment.

The location of these Lands upon the line of a great railway, their convenience to a large market on the seaboard, and their general healthfulness, together with their intrinsic value for cultivation, combine to make them very desirable to purchasers for actual settlement. Among them may be found some of the best Cotton Lands in East Mississippi, as well as large tracts of valuable timber, and such opportunities for favorable investment are rarely offered to the public.

The Lands will be offered in subdivisions of eighty to one hundred and sixty acres, with the privilege of the remainder of the same section unsold.

Printed Lists of the Lands can be had upon application to the Station Agents at the various Depots on the Railroad, and also at Columbus, Aberdeen and Okalona. Any further information will be furnished by the undersigned, at Mobile.

[Signed] FRANCIS B. CLARK,
JONA. EMANUEL,
WILLIAM D. DUNN,
Executive Committee M. and O. R. R. Co.
April 2, 1857. 95-1awtJ12

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS

TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received—

300 bags Rio, Laguira, Maricaibo and Java Coffee,
20 hhds Sugar, assorted grades,
75 bbls do, Refined, Crushed and Powdered,
95 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
66 do Fancy and assorted Candies,
100 coils Kentucky, Jute and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
30 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half-bbls Super Carb. Soda,
40,000 Cigars, various brands,
—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Half Bbls.; Green and Black Teas, Hollow-Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to Jas. C. McEachin, as Guardian of the heirs of John Morrison, dec'd., are hereby respectfully informed, that said guardian has in a great majority of instances endorsed and transferred their notes to the undersigned. Also, that our urgent necessities, apart from the requirements of the endorser, compel us *to collect as speedily as possible*. All thus indebted will therefore oblige us, and themselves too, by paying up immediately. We must and will sue where the money is not forthcoming.
A. D. MORRISON.
J. M. MORRISON.
N. A. MORRISON.
Laurinburgh, N. C., March 2, 1857. 87tf

Dr. JAMES F. FOULKES

IS now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY, consisting of a large assortment of *Drugs and Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Inks (a large assortment,) Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Wines and Brandies (for Medical purposes,) Congress Water, &c.*

He would particularly call the attention of Country Merchants to his STOCK, as it is his intention to sell low for Cash or on time to punctual customers.
March 9, 1857. 88tf

JUST RECEIVED,

20 QUARTER BOXES RAISINS.
20 Half " "
20 Boxes Soda Biscuit.
20 " Cheese.
For sale by
Dec'r 15. C. E. LEETE. 65tf

PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by
Oct. 22, 1856. C. T. HAIGH & SONS. 50tf

Freight and Passenger Line between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

STEAMER MAGNOLIA, leaves Fayetteville on Monday and Thursday mornings, 15 minutes after sun-rise.

Leaves Wilmington on Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Steamer FANNY LUTTERLOH, leaves Fayetteville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, 15 minutes after sun-rise.

Leaves Wilmington Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Both carrying Freight and Passengers.

Steamer ROWAN, with full sets of Lighters, runs regularly, carrying Freight only.

The regularity of our Boats on all stages of the River, and the despatch and promptness in delivering goods, are too well known to require comment.

To our patrons we tender our thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and can assure all shippers that no efforts will be spared in future, and feel confident that our facilities for dispatch are equal if not superior to any line on Cape Fear River.
W. P. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Lutterloh & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1856. 50tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

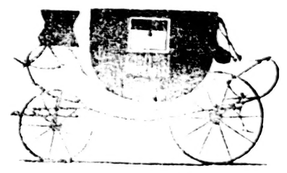
The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.
March 15, 1856. 13tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.
May 28, 1853. 98tf

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash
PIER & BRANIN.
JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1857. 64ypd

"The Old North State in 1776," by Caruthers,—first Series. A further supply just received.
Also, the 2d Series of the same work.
E. J. HALE & SON.

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.
t5n'y 1, 1857. 70tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79-tf

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House
Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.
Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.
J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.
Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.
Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

DR. W. J. MUNROE

HAVING located in Fayetteville, will attend to all calls.
F'eby 24 85-3m

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

W. P. ELLIOTT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Agent for Lutterloh & Co.'s Steamboat Line

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
Oct. 21, 1856. 50-tf

JOHN P. SAMPSON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.
Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 42 North Water St., WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.
Nov. 8, 1856. tf

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS,

NO. 2 SOUTH WATER STREET, UP STAIRS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 21, 1856. 50-Y

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.
WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.
May 21, 1856. 6-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.
WM. McL. McKAY.
Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

GUANOES.

758 BAGS PERUVIAN;
327 do. COLUMBIAN.

Not only has the cost of using these Guanoes in connexion been very much diminished, but experiments have proved that the phosphate, so much wanting in the Peruvian, not only increases the yield, but combined with the Columbian makes the crop much more certain.

For sale by
Nov. 6, 1856. D. & W. McLAURIN. 54tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1857.

Thomas J. Johnson vs. Charles Holland and others. Case—Damage $500.

IT appearing to the Court that Charles Holland is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that a judicial Attachment issue against him; and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying him to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and answer according to law, or judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1857. J. McLAURIN, Clerk.
600-*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1857.

James Kyle vs. William Watson.

Original Attachment.—Thos. H. Massey summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendant is not a resident of the Statet It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said William Watson to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in June next, and then and there answer this Attachment, or judgment will be rendered against him, and the property in the hands of the Garnishee will be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1857. J. McLAURIN, Clerk.
600-*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1857.

John Winslow *vs.* Rob't T. Barksdale.

Original Attachment, levied on 500 acres of Land on East side Cape Fear River.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said R. T. Barksdale to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in June, and then and there to plead or replevy, or final judgment will be given against him, and the Land levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, J. McLaurin, Clerk Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in March, A. D. 1857.
600*6t] J. McLAURIN, Clerk Co. Co.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1857.

A. G. Thornton *vs.* William Watson.

Original Attachment —Thomas H. Massey summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, published in the Town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said William Watson to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in June next, and then and there answer this Attachment, or judgment will be rendered against him, and the Property in the hands of the Garnishee will be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in March, A. D. 1857.
600*6t] JOHN McLAURIN, Clerk Co. Co.

NOTICE.

A SCHOOL TEACHER can find employment by applying to the Common School Committee-men in District No. 2, Whiteville, No. Ca. None need apply but such as can come with good references as to character and qualifications.
April 29, 1857. 4*3t

NOTICE.

MY WIFE POLLY RAGAN, has left my bed and board without my consent, and I forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with her, even her nearest connexions, as I am determined to enforce the law in every instance. BRYANT RAGAN.
Wind Hill, March 2nd 57. 2-3tpd

BRITTAIN'S HOTEL,

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel establishment lately known as the Bland House, and having thoroughly renovated the same, will, on the 18th instant, be prepared for the entertainment of those who may be pleased to call upon him. If a plentiful and well served Table, and pleasantly furnished rooms can afford rest and comfort to the Traveller and Boarder, he trusts that his guests will not be disappointed in his House. And horse-flesh shall not suffer in his Stables for want of provender or attention. WILLIAM H. BRITTAIN.
May 9. 6*3t

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Jones & Barbee, I will sell on the first Monday in June next, at the Market House, all the property still remaining in my hands as Trustee, consisting of Three Lots in Campbellton, and 26 Shares Stock in Western Rail Road. Terms made known on day of sale. ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN, Trustee.
May 7, 1857. 6*ts

Valuable Hotel Property in Oxford, for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well-known establishment known as the

"OXFORD HOTEL,"

Immediately opposite the Court House. Its eligibility of situation, and the custom derived from visitors to the beautiful village of Oxford, render this Hotel desirable property for any one wishing to keep a public house.

Bids for the above-named property will be received until the 24th of June, and if not disposed of previous to that time it will be offered at public auction on most liberal terms. R. N. HERNDON.
Oxford, N. C., May 9. 6*tJ24

☞ We are requested to announce MARTIN V. TERRY, as a Candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Richmond, at the ensuing election in August next.
March 17. 98*te

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers that he is now receiving his

Spring and Summer Stock,

Consisting of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Straw Hats, Bonnets, and Fancy Goods; besides

Hardware, Groceries and Crockery.

S. W ERRANT.
Lumberton, N. C., April 1. 96-*2m

NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1857.

(From the Minutes of said Term.)

IT is Ordered, that a Special Term of the Superior Court for Bladen county be held on the fourth Monday in May next. All persons having business on the Civil Dockets of said Court, whether as Suitors, Witnesses, or otherwise, are hereby required to attend. Teste, K. McLEOD, Clerk.
April 8, 1857. 98*6t

New Music for the Piano and Guitar, just received. E. J. HALE & SON

$500 Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the [illegible] of June last, a negro man by the name of SAN[illegible] The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, and has a young appearance, wards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and will attempt to pass himself as a free negro. Accord[illegible] the best information I can get I am led to believe negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big fish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State, [illegible] one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person of decoying him off. Any letters concerning said negro will be thankfully received.
JOHN FARLEY.
Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 600-

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need not apply to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to meet his old customers and friends, particularly those who wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will visit the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods. E. E. McARN.
E. LILLY.
Aug. 8, 1856.

Dr. H. G. McEachin,

having permanently located himself in Troy, Montgomery county, N. C., respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Troy and Montgomery county, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. Charges moderate.
Nov'r 1856.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to us executed by A. Boyd, we will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the residence of the said Boyd, on FRIDAY THE 9th DAY OF JUNE NEXT, the following Valuable Property, viz:

9 Likely Young Negroes,

And among them two young and valuable Blacksmiths, who are competent to do any sort of Farm Work, whether it be shoeing horses, ironing wagons, or making plows. For the last two years they have been employed in keeping up the repairs of a large Saw Mill. Two other likely young Boys, and a Woman with four Children.

Also, a valuable portable Steam Saw Mill, of 25 horse power, which drives two large Circular Saws, which can cut twelve or fifteen thousand feet of lumber a day. The engine, saws and machinery, and all the fixtures thereto belonging, from recent use, are in excellent order.

Also, the following

TRACTS OF LAND:

The Home tract, on which the said D. A. Boyd lives, containing 830 acres, some hundred and [illegible] acres of which is in a fair state of cultivation, and the balance is well timbered with oak and pine. The situation is healthy and convenient of access. Plank Road running directly through the land, and within fifty yards of the dwelling house. In the vicinity are good schools, and the community remarkable for its sobriety, public spirit and good intelligence. It is a fine situation for a public[illegible]

A very valuable tract of Land in Montgomery county, on Little River, in the immediate vicinity of McRae's Cotton Factory, and within five miles of the town of Troy. There are in this tract 1400 acres, every acre of which is well timbered with long leaf pine. On the River is a Corn, Flour, and Saw Mill, all of which is now in excellent order, having been quite recently thoroughly repaired. The reputation of the Flour Mill is surpassed by no mill in the country for the manufacture of market Flour. The water power is never-failing, and the custom is good. On the premises is a new, commodious dwelling house, with all the necessary out-houses, consisting of barn, stables, carriage house, cribs, &c. A spring sufficient to work some dozen hands, can also be secured. The lands can be seen on application to D. A. Boyd, who is now the manager of the mills.

4 entries of Land, containing some 400 acres, on which is in Montgomery county, and well timbered.

Three tracts of Land containing 325 acres, lying immediately on the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road, five miles west of Blue's Bridge, and known as the McLeod lands.

One-sixth of a ten thousand five hundred and seventy-two acre survey, lying on Naked and Drowning Creeks, and on both sides of the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road, and granted to John McKellar. This land is valuable for its turpentine and timber, which is almost inexhaustible, and is supposed to be on the immediate line of the Cheraw and Coal Fields Rail Road, now in contemplation.

In addition to the above property, we will also sell 142 shares of Stock in the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road Company; 1 full set of Blacksmith's Tools; 12 Wagons, among them some large new road wagons, and 2 large timber wagons with iron axles; 7 one-horse Carts; all the Road tools, consisting of plows, spades, scrapers, &c.; all the Plantation tools, 1 Buggy, 1 Cotton Fan and Thresher; 3 large cylindrical Cutting Knives; 12 heavy Log Chains; 21 Mules; 4 Horses; 60 head of Hogs; 12 head of Cattle, and sundry other articles unnecessary to mention.

The Sale of the above-mentioned property will certainly take place on the day as advertised, and will continue from day to day until all is disposed of. Terms made known on day of Sale.
O. H. DOCKERY,
TRISTRAM BOSTICK,
Trustees.
Richmond County, April 25, 1857. 4*ts

P. S. We would notify all the creditors of D. A. Boyd, for whom we are responsible, that their claims will be liquidated as soon as possible, and it is unnecessary to incur any further cost.
O. H. D.
T. B.

Carolinian and Argus till sale.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

THE undersigned has become proprietor of the above named springs. They are situated near the centre of Stokes county, N. C., in a high, healthy mountainous region of country, within a short distance of Dan River, the Cascade, and "The Torys' Den," a very noted place in the revolutionary war. They also command a fine view of the Blue Ridge, Pilot Mountain, and Sauratown Mountains. The roads leading to the Springs have lately been greatly improved, so that they are now easily accessible to the travelling public, and during the summer season a stage from Salem will run regularly to the Springs to convey passengers. The proprietor has been at great expense in furnishing and refitting the buildings and improving the grounds, and he pledges himself to spare no pains to render comfortable and pleasant all persons who may visit the Springs, whether for health or pleasure. The mineral waters of these Springs have been pronounced by competent judges to be equal to any in the United States. The season will open on the first of June next.

RATES OF FARE

Single persons per day,	$1 50
" " " week,	9 00
" " " month,	30 00
Children and servants half price.	
Single horse per day,	$0 75
" " " week,	5 00
" " " month,	18 00

PYLADES SMALLWOOD.
Piedmont Springs, March 1857. 92-tf18

NOTICE.

THE Notes and Accounts remaining due to the late firm of B. & B. W. Robinson *must* now be settled. This business will be attended to by Benj'n R. Huske, Esq., John H. Robinson, or myself.
B. W. ROBINSON,
Surviving Partner.
Fayetteville, April 27, 1857. 2-3t

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by William Jones, I will offer for sale on Saturday, the 16th inst., the HOUSE and LOT on North Street, where the said Jones now resides. Also, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture.
Terms at sale.
CHAS. S. JOHNSON, Trustee.
May 2, 1857. 1-